THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

AUGUST, 1773.

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Extracts from a report of the preſent ſtate of the Charity-Workhouſe of Edinburgh.

A Memorial was preſented on the 25th of November 1772, by the managers of the charity-workhouſe, to the town-council, ſetting forth the low eſtate of the funds of that houſe, and its having incurred a conſiderable debt, and praying that a plan might be deviſed for its ſupport on a more permanent footing. The council appointed a joint committee, (viz. Bailie Kid, Bailie Grieve, and Convener Heriot, from the council; Meſſ. Alexander Hunter merchant, and Thomas Simſon pewterer, from the ſtent-maſters; and Sir William Forbes merchant, and Mr Walter Scot writer to the ſignet, from the managers of the poor-houſe), to make up a proper plan, from the ſtent and poor-houſe books, to enable every perſon concerned to judge, whether it would be proper to apply for a poor's rate, or if ſome other method might not be found out, more agreeable to the inhabitants. The report of this committee, dated June 23. was preſented to the magiſtrates, read at a general meeting of the managers July 27. and afterwards printed, and a copy of it ſent to every houſe in town. — For the better underſtanding this matter, we refer to our volume for 1749. p. 70. 132. and ſhall here give extracts from the report; which though at preſent in every body's hands

in town, is not known in the country, and may ſome years hence be ill to be come at any where.

The annual expence of the houſe [ſay the committee] amounted, in 1749, to 2800l. The valued rent of the whole houſes then poſſeſſed in Edinburgh, appeared, by the valuation-books, according to which the land-tax was raiſed, to be 302,060l. Scots. The promoters of the plan of a poor's rate, ſaid, that 7 per cent. would raiſe the ſum wanted. The oppoſers of the tax, on the other ſide, affirmed, that after deducting the valuation of ſuch ſmall houſes as could not be expected to pay any part of the tax, and making allowance for deficiencies in collecting it, a rate of 9 per cent. on the remainder would be neceſſary.

At that time, the 2 per cent. of poor's money levied by the town of Edinburgh produced about 283l. Sterling yearly.

As the ſcheme met with oppoſition, it was laid aſide; and the houſe has ever ſince been maintained by the method originally laid down at erecting it, viz. by the collections at church-doors, and other funds after mentioned; till of late, that the expence has ſo far exceeded the ordinary funds, that even the extraordinary collections authoriſed by the town-council, although ſome of them were very conſiderable, did not prevent the houſe from running into debt; ſo that it was found neceſſary, in January laſt, to borrow 600l. Sterling from the Royal Bank. But that ſum, together with the ordinary revenue of the houſe, has been all expended; ſo that the houſe is again getting into debt, and by Midſummer it is apprehended, that, including the bond to the Bank, the houſe will owe at leaſt 1000l. Sterling.

On an average of eight years preceding Midſummer laſt, the expence of the houſe has amounted annually to no leſs than - - - L. 3544 19 6

The average of the funds of the houſe for the ſame eight years, is as follows.

1. City of Edinburgh's annual donation, -	L. 200	0	0
2. Two per cent. poor's money, -	433	7	5
3. From Paul's-work hoſpital, - -	147	4	3
4. Collections at the church doors, average of ſix years, ſince they were paid directly into the hands of the treaſurer of the workhouſe, - - -	1069	14	3
5. From the kirk-treaſurer, average of ſix years, -	192	2	9
6. Allowance for people in Bedlam, -	153	6	5
7. Ditto for criminals in the houſe of correction, -	36	7	5
8. Work done in the houſe, - -	326	17	6
9. Dung ſold, average of five years, -	20	16	0
10. Barm ſold, and other ſmall articles of profit, -	104	13	6
11. Rent of John's coffeehouſe, -	20	0	0
12. Rent of the Meadow port, wool-ſhop, and the hoſpital-park,	8	19	9
13. Profits from the ladies aſſembly, average of ſix years,	141	14	10
14. Collections from Epiſcopal meeting houſes, -	26	6	4
15. Fines from the council-chamber, -	4	0	5
16. People who pay for being received into the houſe,	8	2	10
17. Exchequer-juries, - -	15	11	6
18. Private donations, - -	47	4	9
19. Annual donation from Mr Coutts, average of four years,	21	0	0
20. Legacies, - -	115	10	0
21. From the ſociety for propagating Chriſtian knowledge,	5	0	0
			L. 3097 19 11

L. 446 19 7

This conſiderable annual deficiency has been made up by the public general collections, which, during theſe eight years, amounted to 3450l. and by ſome other ſums, which could not be properly ranged under any of the foregoing heads.

On reviewing the preceding annual average of the funds of the houſe, it is evident, that ſome of the branches are extremely caſual and precarious, particularly the collections from Epiſcopal meeting-houſes, fines, exchequer-juries, private donations, legacies, and money from people who pay for being received into the houſe: and general public collections can be very little depended on; for, if often repeated, it is to be feared they would ſoon produce very little.

It is likewiſe much to be feared, from the

the preſent ſituation of this country, that the annual expence of the houſe cannot be leſs than it has been, but rather that it may be higher than the average now taken: for although that average proceeds upon eight very unfavourable years, by reaſon of the high price of meal during that period, it muſt be conſidered, that the number of perſons in the houſe has gradually increaſed. — The number in the houſe in September 1765, which was then accurately taken, and the number in it now, follow.

	In 1765.	In 1773.
Quarterly penſioners,	77	81
Weekly penſioners,	29	92
Children at nurſe,	28	138
Perſons in the houſe,	633	680

It is indeed certain, that the number of thoſe maintained within the houſe cannot be much larger, for the houſe is at preſent almoſt as full as it can poſſibly hold; but the demands on the houſe by perſons in diſtreſs without doors, who cannot properly be received into it, grow more and more every day.

It is ſeen by comparing the expences of the eſtabliſhment now, with what it was in 1749, that it has ſince that time increaſed one half.

There ſeems therefore an abſolute neceſſity of deviſing ſome additional ſupport to the houſe, otherwiſe the number of poor maintained in it muſt be leſſened.

When all theſe circumſtances are taken into conſideration, together with the debt with which the houſe is already burthened, if a fixed fund like a poor's rate is to be eſtabliſhed, the committee are humbly of opinion, the ſum neceſſary for the ſupport of the houſe ſhould not be computed at leſs than 3700l. Sterling annually.

If the preſent debt can be otherwiſe diſcharged, perhaps an annual ſum of 3600l. might be ſufficient.

For that purpoſe this committee has been appointed to inſpect the valuation-books, and to report how far a poor's rate may now be an expedient meaſure.

The committee find, that the total valued rent of the houſes in the Old Town amounted in the year 1771 to — Scots, L. 410,520 0 0

Houſes poſſeſſed by members of the college of juſtice, and other perſons claiming privilege, — L. 76,790 0 0

Houſes of ſmall value, or houſes poſſeſſed by thoſe who cannot pay, — L. 67,095 0 0

L. 143,885 0 0

Remains, Scots, L. 266,635 0 0

On which ſum two per cent. of poor's money, as levied that year, amounted to — Sterling, L. 444 7 10

This is the very utmoſt that could be expected to be raiſed at the proportion of two per cent. out of the above ſum of valued rent in the event of a poor's rate; for it is believed the ſtent-maſters are ſufficiently attentive to make every perſon pay who is in any reſpect able; and the increaſed tax by a poor's rate would not put them in a better capacity to pay, but rather the contrary.

If the college of juſtice, and other perſons claiming privilege, are prevailed on to relinquiſh that claim, the above ſum of valued rent occupied by them, L. 76,790 Scots, will produce, at the rate of two per cent. — Sterling, L. 127 19 8

But as there will unavoidably be ſome deficiencies in collecting that branch, it is believed a deduction may be made on that account of at leaſt — 7 19 8

120 0 0

The houſes in the extended royalty have not yet been aſſeſſed, by reaſon of the communication from the Old to the New Town not being fully completed; but as it is probable that exemption will not long have place, a computation has been made of what may be ſuppoſed to be the valued rent of the houſes claiming no privilege there. It is not eaſy to do it quite exactly; moſt of the houſes were built by thoſe who poſſeſs them; but on the ſame principles by which the houſes in the Old Town are valued, they may be computed at L. 34,560 Scots, on which two per cent. would produce — — 57 12 0

 Carried forward, L. 621 19 10

		Brought forward,	L. 621	19 10
The valued rent of the houſes in the New Town poſſeſſed by members of the college of juſtice, and perſons claiming privilege, may be computed at L. 10,032 Scots; on which two per cent. is		-	16	14 4
	Unprivileged, L. 501 19 10	— —	L. 638	14 2
	Claiming privilege, 136 14 4			

Although the rapidity with which the buildings in the extended royalty have been carried on, gives great room to believe that they will ſtill increaſe in that quarter; yet it is humbly ſubmitted, whether or not any increaſe of taxation may be expected on that account; as the increaſe of new buildings will naturally reduce the value of ſome of the old, and perhaps occaſion ſome of thoſe to be empty which are now included in the above valuation.

In computing the value of the rents in the New Town, all thoſe houſes are included which are building by gentlemen for their own families, although not yet finiſhed.

When the poor's rate was projected in 1749, it was propoſed to aboliſh the ordinary collections at the church-doors, as well as all extraordinary public collections by authority of council: The ſame would be the conſequence now, and, in all probability, the other caſual, although hitherto pretty conſtant annual ſupplies, would be withdrawn on a poor's rate taking place; for it is natural to ſuppoſe, that thoſe who now give donations and legacies, as well as the managers of the ladies aſſembly, would reſerve what they now give to this houſe, to be diſtributed in private and concealed charities, of which it is to be feared there will always be objects ſufficient to attract the notice of the well-diſpoſed. Although the property of the aſſembly room being inveſted in the infirmary and charity-workhouſe, may ſeem to ſecure a continuance of that fund; yet if a new aſſembly-room ſhould be built, which is much wanted, and has been ſometimes talked of, the profits would naturally go to complete the building.

All then that would remain, beſides a poor's rate, for the ſupport of the charity-workhouſe, would be the following funds, by the preceding average.

The town of Edinburgh's annual gift, -	L. 100	0	0
Paul's-work, -	147	4	3
Bedlam, -	153	6	5
Criminals, -	36	7	4
Carried forward,	L. 536	18	0

Brought forward,	L. 536	18	0
Rent of John's coffeehouſe,	20	0	0
Ditto of the wool ſhop, &c.	8	19	9
Work of the houſe, -	326	17	6
Barm, - -	104	13	6
Dung, - -	20	16	0
From the kirk-treaſurer,	192	2	9
Fines, - -	4	0	5
	L. 1214	7	11

If then a ſum of 3700 l. ought to be raiſed as a fixed revenue for the houſe, and the probable funds be no more than 1200 l. the ſum by a poor's rate ſhould be 2500 l. annually.

If the college of juſtice, and other perſons claiming privilege, give up that claim, and agree to pay their proportion, an annual rate of 8 per cent. would be required to raiſe the above-mentioned ſum: but if the burden is to be borne by thoſe inhabitants who are in uſe to pay at preſent, the annual rate muſt be 10 per cent.

All which is humbly ſubmitted, &c.

N. B. It is requeſted, that all thoſe who wiſh well to this charitable inſtitution, of ſuch extenſive utility, will be pleaſed to conſider of the moſt proper means for its ſupport for the future; and that they will ſuggeſt, in writing, to any of the city-clerks of Edinburgh, or to Mr William Mercer, treaſurer to the charity-workhouſe, ſuch hints as may occur to them on that ſubject.

REMARKS: EXTRACTS.

—— Houſes for the poor ſhould be built in the fields, in the form of cottages, to which additions might be gradually made. Some portion of land ſhould be annexed to them. Among the officers appointed to manage the charity, there ſhould be an overſeer ſkilled in gardening, huſbandry, or both. He ſhould employ the poor in ſuch labours as they are qualified to perform, from that of the ſpade to that of weeding with the hand. Every perſon not actually confined to bed would be fit to do ſomething of this ſort; and they ſhould have a diet ſuited to the work they perform. By cultivating greens, potatoes, flax, and even corn, they might do more for their own maintenance

tenance than in any other way. They might be uſefully employed in ſhowing the country what may be done by hand-labour and hand-weeding in the culture of different crops; and, by working in the fields, would avoid the diſtempers that are caught in crouded workhouſes. — If any additional building ſhould be wanted to accommodate the poor of Edinburgh, or if new works of this kind are to be undertaken, theſe hints may be improved. *Cour. Aug.* 14.

— So long as there is a poſſibility of ſupporting the workhouſe without a poor's rate, I ſhall oppoſe ſuch a meaſure; and that it is poſſible, I am perfectly ſatisfied.

In promoting an inquiry, What are the proper rules for conducting an inſtitution of this nature? we do not grope in the dark. — Of late years, many houſes of the like kind have been erected in England. The prodigious increaſe of poor's rates was the cauſe of their inſtitution. I am enabled, from an account of the ſtate of one of thoſe houſes in my poſſeſſion, to give the outlines of the regulations by which they are conducted.

Every perſon intitled to relief from the workhouſe, muſt come and live in it: there are no *quarterly* or *weekly penſioners*. — Every perſon capable of working, is obliged to work a certain number of hours a-day. — There is a garden and field belonging to the houſe, beyond which none of the poor are allowed to go. — Children, as ſoon as capable of labour, are apprenticed to manufacturers or farmers; who reckon them ſo valuable, that the houſe has never been put to any expence beſides clothing the apprentices. — There are a number of other rules, too tedious to be here taken notice of. — But it muſt be obſerved, that the workhouſe above mentioned, and all others in England that I know of, have been erected by act of parliament. — Yet I think none of the regulations above taken notice of, would require a parliamentary ſanction. — The principal reaſon for applying to parliament in thoſe caſes, was, to enable truſtees to borrow a ſum of money upon the credit of the poor's rates, for building the houſe. — The good effects of theſe workhouſes are felt in every place where they have been tried. — Rates have been lowered conſiderably; at the ſame time the poor are much more comfortably ſupported than formerly. — It is not every well-meaning man who is fit to determine upon things of this nature: it requires a man of reſolution as well as humanity. — The poor clamour exceedingly at the confinement within the houſes and liberties. — Why? Becauſe the former practice was, to relieve them at their own houſes by weekly allowances from the rates, — by which means they paſſed their time in idleneſs and licentiouſneſs. — Both which vices, it is to be feared, are encouraged by the preſent practice of paying allowances to outpenſioners. — My information ſays, that many people are relieved from the workhouſe of Edinburgh in that manner, who would not live in it, although there was room for them. — No benefit can ariſe to ſociety without its attendant evil. — It is perhaps the moſt uſeful part of knowledge, in ſuch matters, to be acquainted with that exact degree of evil which ought to be tolerated. — To apply this obſervation, let me remark, that the benefit which will ariſe from ſtriking off all theſe outpenſioners, may produce this hardſhip, to with-hold aſſiſtance from a few induſtrious people, whoſe labour is inſufficient to ſupport them, without the ſmall allowance they receive from the houſe: — but I have reaſon to believe, that ſuch inſtances will be very rare. — The actual ſum paid to *quarterly* and *weekly penſioners* is not mentioned in the Report; — but the *number* of penſioners is, namely 173. — They muſt undoubtedly be a conſiderable charge upon the houſe.

"Children at nurſe, 138," — is a very great number, — and has increaſed more in proportion than any other article ſince 1765, — no leſs than five to one. — It is extremely difficult to determine, *what degree of this evil ought to be tolerated.* — Some people ſay, it is very much owing to a remiſſneſs in the execution of the law in this matter: the kirk-treaſurer's vigilance being abated, many women, of late years, come from different parts of the country, bring forth their children here, and then commit them to the mercy of the workhouſe: — which was not the caſe formerly; when the kirk-treaſurer thought proper to exert himſelf in preventing all attempts of this kind, it was almoſt impoſſible to eſcape his notice. — Perhaps it would not be difficult to reduce that expence pretty near its former amount. — [*Philanthropos* (who obſerves, that *Edinburgenſis* merits the thanks of his fellow-citizens) ſays, in a letter

letter dated Aug. 21. A conſiderable number of children under the care of the kirk-treaſurer were received into the houſe about a twelvemonth ago; whom the managers, no doubt, viewed in the light of orphans, intitled to the care and protection of the public.]

Many people are clear for a rate. They ſay, the manner of levying it will not be liable to the ſame abuſe as in England; becauſe there the ſum to be levied is indefinite, depending ſolely upon the diſcretion of the pariſh-officers; but in the ſcheme propoſed for levying a rate at Edinburgh, it is underſtood that the amount ſhall be fixed by act of parliament.

The rate propoſed will be found to be an exceeding heavy tax, — *ten per cent.* upon the valued rent. — The committee, indeed, hint at a probability of privileged perſons being prevailed upon to give up their right of exemption: — but this is mere *Utopia*, and not to be reckoned upon by any man of common ſenſe. — I am clearly of opinion, that *eight per cent.* of addition to the taxes already paid in the city of Edinburgh, will be an intolerable burden to many people. — I ſay *eight per cent.*; becauſe, though the rate propoſed is *ten per cent.* yet the *two per cent.* payable now in name of poor's money, is included in that eſtimate.

From the rapidity with which the numbers of poor have increaſed ſince the erection of this workhouſe, we are induced to inquire, if no extraneous cauſe has operated to occaſion a demand for ſupport from the houſe, by people who are not intitled to ſuch ſupport, agreeable to the ſpirit of its inſtitution. — Accordingly, upon inquiry, we are told, that the law has declared "a reſidence for three years within the city [434.]," to be a ſufficient qualification to intitle a perſon to demand ſupport from the houſe: — This law has occaſioned a reſort of many neceſſitous idle people to Edinburgh, where, if they can any how contrive to glean a ſubſiſtence for ſuch term of years, they immediately become chargeable to the houſe. — The conſequences of ſuch a conduct are extremely miſchievous.

It would require too much room, to point out every reform that might be made, but the following obſervations I muſt be allowed to make.

The ſum required by the committee for ſupporting the workhouſe is 3600l. — I have no doubt, that, by ſtriking off the outpenſioners, and by ſome other ſavings, the probable expence may be reduced 500l. a-year, or to 3100l. — [Probably the intention of the managers (ſays *Philanthropos*) in giving thoſe penſions, is to ſave the houſe from a ſtill greater burthen: when a family, conſiſting of five or ſix perſons, applies for aid, the managers perhaps think it more eligible to put them off with a ſmall penſion of eight pence, ten pence, or a ſhilling a-week, than to receive even one half of the family into the houſe. Yet it is not impoſſible, that ſome may enjoy thoſe penſions, who could make a ſhift to live without ſuch aid, or who would not chuſe to come into the houſe if it were in their offer.]

I muſt here felicitate my fellow-citizens, and do juſtice to the managers of the workhouſe, upon the œconomy with which they diſpenſe the public bounty to ſo many unhappy objects; for the greateſt part of the ſavings which I have in view, will ariſe from a diminution of numbers, not of the expence of any individual. — From the average amount of the eight years diſburſements, deduce the produce of the works, &c. of the houſe, and you have "3100l. as the charge which the public is put to in maintaining 991 ſouls:" — A thing without precedent, I believe, in any ſimilar inſtitution in the Britiſh dominions.

Another ſtrong argument againſt rates, ariſes from this very circumſtance. — I am thoroughly ſatisfied in my own mind, that were a fixed income once to take place, we ſhould ſoon ſee the rigid œconomy, at preſent ſo well underſtood and practiſed, at an end. — Jobs without number would undoubtedly be the conſequence. — It is not in the nature of things to be otherwiſe. — Corporations are always dangerous people to intruſt with the diſpoſition of money. — It would not be difficult to draw a frightful picture of the diſorders and abuſes which the eſtabliſhment of a fixed rate would open a door to, — but I forbear. — Senſible people will eaſily figure ſuch things to themſelves, and it is not worth while to addreſs myſelf to any other.

I hope the labour of the houſe might be made to turn to better account. — The produce is no doubt conſiderable at preſent, — as many of the poor people in it are certainly incapable of doing even any work: but ſtill I believe it may admit of increaſe.

Perhaps the moſt neceſſary part of po-

lice

lice to be attended to, both for preventing the great influx of foreign beggars hinted at above, and to inforce the obſervance of the rules laid down for the internal management of the workhouſe, is, to revive the old eſtabliſhment of a Bridewell.—I ſay *revive*; becauſe, though the *name* remains, the *ſpirit* of the deſign is quite loſt.—Vagrants, as well as delinquents, in the workhouſe, are confined to it indeed,—but not kept at hard labour;—they are not compelled to work.—[If a Bridewell were erected (ſays *Philanthropos*) where all vagrants and common beggars found in the ſtreets, not intitled to the city's charity, were confined to bread and water, clean ſtraw, and hard labour, for a certain time; I am convinced no beggar once confined, and ſure of being confined again on a repetition of the offence, would be found begging in the ſtreets a ſecond time. I have heard that a worthy magiſtrate has repeatedly offered to undertake ſuch a reformation; and that an eminent lawyer now at the bar, has been at the trouble to procure a plan for conducting ſuch an inſtitution.]

Nothing, I apprehend, but a ſtrong deſire to ſhow the neceſſity of applying to parliament for a rate, could induce any body to propoſe "an abolition of the collections at the church-doors."—The ſum is ſo conſiderable, and levied with ſo much eaſe, and in ſo agreeable a manner, that to aboliſh it, would, in my humble opinion, be productive of none but the worſt conſequences.—[This branch of the funds of the houſe (ſays *Philanthropos*) does not at preſent appear burthenſome to any inhabitant, of whatever rank or condition; becauſe each individual has it in his power to contribute to it more or leſs, as his ſituation or diſpoſition may prompt him to extend his charity. It muſt be obſerved too, that a conſiderable part of the church-collections is paid by the families of perſons of diſtinction and fortune, who either come to ſpend part of the year in town for buſineſs or amuſement, or who are caſually paſſing through it. That part would be totally loſt to the public; for ſuch contributers could not be comprehended by a poor's rate.]

I have ſaid before, that the annual expence may probably be reduced to 3100l.; but although ſo great a reduction could not take place, I think we ſhall not find great difficulty to point out funds productive of even a greater ſum.—The average annual deficiency for the laſt eight years is 4461. 19 s. 7 d.; ſo that we have only to endeavour to raiſe a ſum equal to that ſhortcoming, in order to ſupport the houſe, even on its preſent extended plan.—The moſt natural way that occurs to me for raiſing ſuch a ſum, is,—for the magiſtrates to appoint a committee of their number to wait upon the leading people of the different ſocieties in town, the Lords of Seſſion, Barons of Exchequer, Faculty of Advocates, Society of Writers to the Signet, Commiſſioners of Cuſtoms and Exciſe, and the Merchant-Company.—Let the committee repreſent to theſe ſocieties,—the ſtate of the workhouſe,—how much the funds fall ſhort of the expence of ſupporting it;—that ſuch deficiency has amounted to a conſiderable ſum;—that in order to eaſe the houſe of the debt at preſent upon it, and to provide for ſupplying the wants in time coming, it is abſolutely neceſſary to know the aſſiſtance which the houſe may expect in time coming, from theſe ſocieties, who compoſe the principal part of the inhabitants of Edinburgh;—that if ſome reſolution of that kind is not adopted ſoon, the magiſtrates will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of applying to parliament for a rate, to be impoſed upon the proprietors of houſes within the city and royalty, for maintenance of the poor,—otherwiſe to diſmiſs a conſiderable number of people now in the workhouſe, who are intitled to be ſupported at the public charge;—that the magiſtrates hope theſe Honourable ſocieties will take the ſame into their moſt ſerious conſideration, and by agreeing to ſubſcribe certain annual ſums, afford ſuch aſſiſtance as will be neceſſary for carrying on ſo uſeful an eſtabliſhment.—If the magiſtrates do not take a ſtep of this kind very ſoon, we ſhall be confirmed in our ſentiments, that they mean nothing leſs than to have a plan adopted for ſupporting the workhouſe on its preſent footing, without the eſtabliſhment of a rate.—Thoſe who have attended to the conduct of the city-rulers for ſome years paſt, are at no loſs to what cauſe to aſcribe their total neglect of every matter concerning a proper regulation of the poor:—we ſee the whole ſtairs, ſtreets, and public walks of Edinburgh, ſwarming with beggars every day, and no inquiry made, whether they have a right to ſubſiſtence from the inhabitants or not.—[The

—— [The managers of the charity-workhouſe (ſays *Philanthropos*) pay a premium to the city guard ſoldiers for every beggar they apprehend: but as long as thoſe vagabonds find begging a trade ſo profitable, as to enable them to pay a larger gratuity to a ſoldier for letting them alone, than he is intitled to for apprehending them, their number will never diminiſh.]

I have kept one argument in reſerve, which I now addreſs to the ſerious conſideration of the managers of public affairs in this place. — It is, to ſhow them, how much they miſtake the intereſt of the corporation, and, conſequently, their own intereſt, in thus taking every ſtep, to compel the inhabitants to agree to the eſtabliſhment of "a fixed rate for the maintenance of the poor." — My argument is founded upon the preſent ſtate of the buildings in the environs of the town. — The royalty was lately extended over a number of fields to the north of the city; but before that extenſion took place, a great number of people had accommodated themſelves with houſes in other places, *out of* the royalty. — We now ſee other temptations to build (even in the neighbourhood of the extended royalty itſelf), held out to thoſe inhabitants who have ſtill an inclination to free themſelves from the diſagreeable confinement of the Old Town. — I believe it will be readily admitted by intelligent people, — that the great temptation at preſent for building *out of* the royalty, is — not ſo much the ſuperior beauty or convenience of *ultra-royalty* ſituations, — as the advantage of being free from the various and oppreſſive taxes which thoſe who live *within* the royalty are ſubject to. — Many people, I know, are halting between theſe two opinions, — Royalty with its taxes, and conveniencies, (which are not many, *water* is the principal), — or, No royalty and no taxes.

The conſequence is obvious. — If, to the various and oppreſſive taxes already impoſed upon the inhabitants within the royalty, you add the propoſed impoſition of *eight per cent.* upon the valued rent of houſes, *in name of poor's rate*, — the ſcale will immediately preponderate: — Royalty, with its conveniencies and taxes, will *kick the beam*; — and welcome *Lady Nicolſon*—*George*'s—and *St James*'s* ſquares!

Aug. 18. EDINBURGENSIS.

* [A ſquare propoſed to be built in Cleland's yards, to the eaſt of, and but at a very ſmall diſtance from the New Town.]

It is alledged, [ſays a writer under the ſignature of SENEX], that one cauſe of the decay of the funds of the charity-workhouſe is the maintaining many baſtard children, whoſe fathers are in good circumſtances, and very able to provide for them without their being ſupported at the public expence. Some imputations have alſo been thrown out againſt the office of kirk-treaſurer. It is alſo alledged, (with what truth I pretend not to ſay), that the managers of the town of Edinburgh have applied ſums of money mortified for the uſe of the poor, and grants made for charitable purpoſes, in another manner than what they were deſtined for. Among many allegations of this kind one is, that ſome ground upon which the Theatre, and other houſes in the New Town, are built, (which now yields 200 l. per annum), belonging to Paul's work, and deſtined to be employed in the maintenance of poor boys, has been for ſome time applied by the town-council to the revenues of the city. Before applying for a poor's rate, theſe circumſtances ſhould be explained to the ſatisfaction of the public. If it be found, that the revenue of the charity-workhouſe is properly applied; that none are maintained but what have a right to be ſo; that the money received by the kirk-treaſurer is regularly accounted for; and that the parents of all the natural children admitted there are unknown, or unable to provide for them; then it may be proper to apply for a moderate poor's rate, if no other more agreeable method of maintaining the poor can be deviſed; for the poor muſt be maintained ſome how or other; and it will be found, that even by the preſent method, they are ſupported rather by the middle claſs of people than by the rich and opulent. The collection at the church-doors in my opinion ſhould remain, and by that circumſtance the rate might be leſſened. Whether the poor's rate be applied for or not, the plan of a Bridewell, framed by our active ſheriff [164.], ſhould be put in execution.

* [*We have ſeen nothing in the papers in favour of a poor's rate; ſuch of our readers as would ſee both ſides of the queſtion are therefore referred to our* 11*th volume, that for* 1749, *p.* 70. — 79. 132. — 140. *to which ſeveral perſons have had recourſe on the preſent occaſion.*]

The

The Hiſtory of Europe, continued. [344.]

Upon the whole, it is to be apprehended, that the preſent inſurrections upon the continent of America, are only preludes to much greater which are to ſucceed; and that the Europeans will ſooner or later have too much cauſe to repent, the infinite number of Africans whom they have naturalized in that part of the world. The negroes are much more cunning, ingenious, and enterpriſing, than the native Indians; they carry with them ſome ſhare of the arts, boldneſs, and knowledge of arms, which they acquired from their maſters; the Indians alſo have their peculiar and diſtinct qualities and character, ſtrongly marked; it is not unlikely that ſuch an union may produce an extraordinary fermentation.

However eligible it may be, to employ an immenſe number of ſlaves, in iſlands where they are circumſcribed by narrow and impaſſable boundaries, the caſe is very different upon a boundleſs continent, covered with endleſs foreſts, mountains, and lakes, and containing ſuch numberleſs tribes of people, that the inquiries of ſeveral ages have not been ſufficient, even to obtain a knowledge of their names. We ſee already, that their common ſufferings frequently unite the Africans and natives in a common cauſe. Every inſurrection therefore, however it may be quelled for the preſent, will leave behind it the ſeeds of many future ones. The fugitives will ſpread their knowledge, their griefs, and their animoſities, where-ever they go; and they can converſe with no people that are under any obligations of goodwill to the Europeans.

Negotiations between the Turks and Ruſſians. Accounts of Ali Bey. Conduct of the partitioning powers in Poland.

Negotiations for a peace had been carried on during the winter between the Turks and the Ruſſians, through the means, and under the apparent mediation, of the courts of Vienna and Berlin. The conditions propoſed by Ruſſia appeared very ſevere to the Porte. The ultimatum preſented to the court of Vienna, and from which, it was repeatedly declared, ſhe would not depart in a ſingle inſtance, inſiſted, that the Crimea, Budziac Tartary, and in general all that vaſt tract of country on the coaſt of the Black ſea, as far as the north ſhore of the Danube, ſhould continue for ever under the dominion of Ruſſia; that ſhe ſhould enjoy an unlimited freedom of navigation on the Black ſea, together with the poſſeſſion of the city of Aſoph, on the mouth of the Don; and that as the Porte had entered into this war upon frivolous pretences, and without any juſt cauſe, ſhe ſhould alſo be indemnified for the expence of ſo unjuſt a proceeding.

Notwithſtanding the diſtracted ſituation of the Ottoman affairs, theſe hard conditions were unanimouſly rejected by the divan. The deſire of being extricated from their preſent embarraſſments was, however, ſo prevailing, that they propoſed freſh terms through the ſame medium, which, though more equitable, would not have been without advantage to Ruſſia. It is more than probable, that the mediating powers did not yet wiſh for a peace between the contending parties; and that from a full ſenſe of the inefficacy of compacts, when the immediate cauſes upon which they were founded ceaſe to operate, they rather choſe that Ruſſia ſhould continue embroiled in the war, until thoſe arrangements which they had concluded with reſpect to Poland, were carried finally into execution.

However this might be, the negotiations, which languiſhed in the hands of the mediators, were found to reſume vigour on the banks of the Danube, by a direct intercourſe between General Romanzow and the Grand Vizir. By this means a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities and a congreſs were ſoon agreed upon, and an armiſtice was accordingly ſigned for that purpoſe at Giurgewo, May 30. 1772.

By this armiſtice, the ſuſpenſion of arms was immediately to take place in the neighbouring parts, and as ſoon in the more remote, whether by ſea or land, as expreſſes could be forwarded to the Mediterranean, Cuban Tartary, Georgia, and other diſtant ſeats of the war; that the great armies were to continue in the ſame ſituation that they were at that time, during the ſuſpenſion, and the Danube to be the common boundary between them; that no new fortifications ſhould be erected on either ſide, nor thoſe repaired that had been demoliſhed; and that the Turks in particular ſhould make no additions or repairs to the fortreſſes of Oczacow or Kilburn, nor ſend any freſh troops into thoſe places: That the place for holding the congreſs ſhould be appointed within eight days from the

time of ſigning the armiſtice; that the commiſſioners there ſhould determine the length of time for continuing the ſuſpenſion of arms, on the Danube, and in the neighbouring provinces; but in the diſtant countries, it was to continue, without farther inſtructions, to the firſt of the enſuing October. Other regulations were concluded with reſpect to the navigation on the Danube and the Black ſea; and nothing was left undone that could be contrived, to keep both parties as nearly as poſſible in their preſent ſtate during the ſuſpenſion, and to prevent any advantage from being taken if the congreſs failed of effect.

The Grand Signior having complimented the Empreſs of Ruſſia with the choice of a place for holding the congreſs, Foczani, about ſixteen miles north of Buchareſt, in Walachia, was fixed upon for that purpoſe. The miniſter appointed on the part of Ruſſia was Count Gregory Orlow, maſter of the ordnance, attended by M. Obreſcow, late miniſter at the Porte; and Oſman Effendi, attended by ſome other miniſters of rank, was the principal Turkiſh plenipotentiary. The Auſtrian and Pruſſian miniſters at the Porte, having received a preſent of fifty purſes (amounting to about 25,000 dollars) apiece, from the Grand Signior, beſides a fixed daily allowance for their expences, attended alſo at the opening of the congreſs, July 15.

Nothing could afford a ſtronger contraſt, than the magnificence of the Ruſſian miniſters, oppoſed to the Ottoman ſimplicity. The former approached in four grand coaches, preceded by huſſars, and attended by 160 domeſtics ſuitably habited. The Turkiſh miniſters were on horſeback, with about ſixty ſervants, as plainly habited and accoutered as themſelves. Count Orlow was all over a blaze of jewels: on his breaſt was the Empreſs's portrait, together with the enſigns of the different orders with which he had been inveſted, all of which, as well as his buckles, and ſeveral other parts of his dreſs, ſhone with diamonds. On the other hand, Oſman Effendi was clothed with a robe of green camblet faced with ermin, and had nothing to diſtinguiſh him but a gold headed cane. It would appear as if riches and magnificence had taken up their abode in the wilds of Scythia, and that ancient ſimplicity had retired to the voluptuous nations of Aſia.

After many conferences, which continued till the enſuing month of September, the congreſs broke up without effect. The public are not yet well informed of the particular propoſitions that were made or rejected on either ſide. It is ſaid that Ruſſia inſiſted upon the payment of a ſum equivalent to fourſcore millions of livres, as an indemnification for the expences of the war; that the Crimea ſhould become an independent ſtate; that the Mufti, however, ſhould retain a certain degree of ſpiritual dominion in it; but that Ruſſia ſhould alſo retain two ſtrong fortreſſes with garriſons there; to which were to be added, the perpetual poſſeſſion of Aſoph, and an unlimited navigation on the Black ſea. We are not informed what propoſals were made with reſpect to the other conqueſts; it is however probable, that the Turks would willingly have given up all claim to them, as an indemnification, and to avoid being preſſed upon the more dangerous articles.

On the other hand, it is ſaid, that the Turks denied the injuſtice of the war, and refuſed the payment of ſo great a ſum of money, which would be putting weapons into the hands of their enemies, to be turned againſt themſelves; that they made many objections to the navigation upon the Black ſea, as a meaſure that would keep the city of Conſtantinople in continual terror, and make it at all times liable to ſudden invaſions and danger; but that the diſmemberment of Poland, and the independency of the Crimea, were utterly rejected, as propoſals totally inadmiſſible, both now and at all future times.

It ſeems evident, that though the public are not acquainted with the particulars, there muſt have been ſome qualification of theſe articles on both ſides: as otherwiſe it ſeems almoſt inconceivable, to what purpoſe the congreſs ſhould have been aſſembled, or how it could have continued ſo long, when the views of the principal parties were ſo widely different as not to admit a hope of reconciliation, and the demands made by the one of ſuch a nature, as muſt, if complied with, include the inevitable deſtruction of the other. However this was, neither of the contending parties ſeemed much diſpoſed for an immediate renewal of the war; and as the armiſtice did not expire till the 21ſt of September, the ſeaſon was too far advanced for any military tranſaction

of

of consequence, if they had been otherwise.

The court of Petersburg did not seem pleased with the conduct of Count Orlow upon this occasion. Though the repeated accounts of his being actually disgraced were not verified, and he has since received great honours, there were certain marks for some time after, which sufficiently shewed that he was in no high degree of favour. The transactions, intrigues, and revolutions, in a female and despotic court, are frequently of such a nature, as to be totally inexplicable, even to those who are the most concerned in their consequences, and who vainly imagine they are at the bottom of all affairs, till a fatal experience convinces them of their error. It would be therefore ridiculous to pretend to assign any cause, either for the seeming disgrace of Count Orlow, or for his ascent since to a greater degree of favour. It has been publicly charged upon a most ambitious and rapacious monarch, who was himself one of the mediators, that the congress of Foczani, was rendered ineffectual by his machinations. As this prince has the peculiar fortune in his old age, to stand in a state of personal enmity with the greater part of the human species, every charge against him should therefore be received with that due caution, which is always necessary when charges come from enemies.

The present Grand Vizir Mouffon Oglou, who was the bravest officer in the Turkish service, was also the most disposed to peace of any man in the empire. It may well be supposed, that the same abilities which gave him so manifest a superiority in the field, enabled him also more clearly to comprehend the fruitlessness and fatal tendency of the war, under the present ruinous weakness of the Turkish government. This gentleman was the author of the late congress, to which he attended as closely as if he had been personally present; having removed to the borders of the Danube, in order to maintain an immediate correspondence with the ministers at Foczani. Upon the breaking up of the congress, before any act of hostility had been committed on either side, Mouffon Oglou dispatched an officer to General Romanzow, to propose a renewal of it.

The ready acquiescence of the Russian general in this measure, seemed to imply a disapprobation of the conduct of the late plenipotentiary. The Turk, as before, waved all forms, and left the nomination of a place for renewing the congress to Count Romanzow. The Austrian and Prussian ministers, as well as Osman Effendi, were already returned to Constantinople; the Reis Effendi was now appointed plenipotentiary on the part of the Ottomans, and M. Obrescow on that of the Russians; and Bucharest, the capital of Walachia, the place for holding the congress. Upon the meeting of the ministers at Bucharest, the suspension of arms, which had been previously concluded for forty days, was now, Oct. 29. extended to the 20th of the ensuing March, and was to continue in the remote countries for a month longer.

In the mean time, a great point seemed to be obtained by Russia, by a treaty concluded with the Tartars of Crimea, in which they are said totally to have renounced the Ottoman government, to have put themselves under the protection of the Empress, and to have yielded to her the two fortresses of Kertsch and Jenicala, which command the streights of Caffa, together with the territories belonging to them. In return, the Empress restores to them all she had conquered in the Crimea, and surrenders to them the fortresses which had been garrisoned by the Turks, upon condition that no Turkish garrison should ever again be received in them.

A treaty of this nature makes a figure upon paper, and affords those plausible pretences and appearances of justice, which even conquerors would wish to impose upon mankind; and may, when strength is opposed to weakness, have a certain weight in the negotiations for a peace. In other respects, it is only a form of words without import. The Tartars were already, without any treaty, in the hands of their most cruel and inveterate enemies, whom they equally abhorred and despised; and the very fortresses demanded by the Russians, were already in their possession. In such a situation, they must undoubtedly subscribe to any terms that were proposed; but they could not by any act of theirs, give any right or title to the Russians, but that which they were already in full possession of by conquest. The Tartar Khan, to whom they were inviolably bounden, both by their civil and religious laws, was out of the country; and the fortresses in the peninsula had never

been their property, having been either built by the Turks, or taken by them from the Genoeſe. As to the ceding of theſe places to the Tartars in conſequence of this treaty, we ſhall undoubtedly hear no more of it: but if the Turks can be brought to ſubmit to the nominal independency of the Crimea, by which they will totally reſign the Tartars into the hands of their enemies, as an article of the treaty between the two nations, it is one of the great points which Ruſſia is eager to obtain.

The affairs of the Porte have, in conſequence of the negotiations for a peace, been ſo interwoven this year with thoſe of Ruſſia, that except what relates to Ali Bey's rebellion, there remains but little to be ſaid upon that ſubject. The late unfortunate Grand Vizir having been removed from his office towards the concluſion of the preceding year, the celebrated Baſha, Meuſſon Oglou, brother-in-law to the Grand Signior, who had diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſo much in Walachia, both by the taking of Giurgewo, and the defeat of General Iſſen, and was the only officer who ſupported the honour of the Turkiſh arms in the laſt campaign, was appointed his ſucceſſor. This brave officer, inſtead of indulging his natural bias to war, at the riſk or expence of his country, has, as we have already ſeen, uſed all his endeavours to bring about a peace between the hoſtile powers.

Whatever the ſucceſs of the negotiations may be, this conduct was founded upon true policy. The ruined condition of the Ottoman army at the cloſe of that fatal campaign, the weakneſs of their marine, which could not yet in any degree have recovered the ſhock it had ſo lately received, the inſufficiency of the fortifications upon the Dardanelles, together with the diſtractions in the government, the diſcontent of the people, and the open rebellions in Egypt and Syria, made the gaining of a year's breathing-time a matter of the utmoſt importance to the Porte. In that time, if the Vizir ſtill ſupports the character which he has already acquired, the Turkiſh affairs may wear a very different aſpect from that which they then exhibited. Beſides the reſtoring of order in the government and police, and the providing for the ſecurity of the Dardanelles, and ſuch a marine as would be ſufficient to protect the coaſts of the Black ſea, great changes might have been ſince made in the diſcipline and conduct of their licentious ſoldiery; who have alſo had time given them to recover and new-brace their courage, and to ſhake off that terror and conſternation which, even among veteran troops, are the certain conſequences of a rapid ſeries of loſſes and diſgraces. If ſuch meaſures have been purſued, and that the Ruſſians ſhould ſtill perſiſt in the exorbitancy of their demands, they may poſſibly find the Turkiſh army at their next meeting, in a very different ſituation from that in which they laſt ſaw it. The advantages to the Turks from ſo long a ſuſpenſion of arms, are indeed ſo obvious, that it is not to be imagined it could have eſcaped the penetration of the Ruſſians; and we muſt therefore conclude, that they had ſufficient motives for thinking it equally neceſſary to themſelves.

While Ali Bey's faithful friend and ally, the Chiek Daher, was exerting the utmoſt induſtry and valour in making a conqueſt for him of Syria, he loſt the kingdom of Egypt himſelf, by as ſudden a revolution as that by which he obtained it. We have formerly hazarded an opinion, that the barbarity and treachery of the natives, together with the factions, cruel and turbulent diſpoſition of the great lords or princes, would probably prove as great obſtacles to his eſtabliſhing of a permanent government, as even the hoſtile oppoſition of the Ottoman power. The event has for this time juſtified the conjecture; and he owes the loſs of Egypt, and the Turks the recovery of it, to his brother-in-law, Mahomed Bey Aboudaab.

This man, who, like Ali Bey himſelf, and the reſt of the Egyptian chiefs, had been originally a ſlave, owed his liberty and fortune entirely to him. It may be juſt neceſſary to obſerve here, that though the Mamaluck ſyſtem, with reſpect to the crown, was of courſe aboliſhed, upon the conqueſt of the kingdom by the Turks, it has notwithſtanding (it is ſaid) been preſerved in its full vigour, by the great chieftains, or lords of the country, none of whom, ſtrange and unnatural as it may ſeem, can be ſucceeded by any of his children, or by any other perſon, who is not, or has not been in actual ſlavery. The Arabian chiefs, who are diſperſed all over Egypt, do not come within this deſcription, they being the natural and hereditary princes of their tribe: they are however obliged to pay a ſmall ſum of money to government,

upon

upon each renewal of the ſucceſſion.

It fortuned, that among a number of Georgian women who had been purchaſed for his ſeraglio, Ali Bey had diſcovered one of his own ſiſters: upon this diſcovery, he beſtowed her upon Mahomed Aboudaab, who had firſt been his ſlave, and was then become his favourite; and whom he afterwards raiſed to the dignity of a bey. Some jealouſies having ariſen between them ſince the late revolution, Aboudaab and ſome other beys were baniſhed from court; who having retired to the Upper Egypt, began there to form a ſtrong faction againſt Ali Bey.

Ayoub, the governor of Girge, and nephew to Ali Bey, commanded at that time in Upper Egypt, or what the Arabians call the province of Saydi. This governor, finding that he was not able to ſubdue Aboudaab by force, intended to have circumvented him by treachery: he accordingly pretended to become himſelf mal-content, and had ſeveral conferences with Aboudaab, whoſe injuries he ſeemed highly to reſent, and exclaimed as loudly as any body againſt the oppreſſion and tyranny of Ali Bey.

By theſe means, he hoped to have found an opportunity to ſurpriſe and cut off Aboudaab; but not depending entirely upon this part of his ſcheme, he ſent ſecret intelligence to his uncle of all that paſſed, with a requiſition to ſend ſuch a number of ſoldiers expeditiouſly and privately into the province, as would enable him, if it failed of ſucceſs, to put his deſign in execution otherwiſe. The caution and ſagacity of Aboudaab, was however ſuperior to his artifices; and he fell into the trap which he had laid. That bey, having either ſeen through his deſigns, or obtained a knowledge of them by other means, invited him as uſual to his camp, where he, without ceremony, ſtabbed him in his tent.

This tranſaction having cut off all means of reconciliation between Ali Bey and Aboudaab, and the latter now finding himſelf entire maſter of the Upper Egypt, he no longer heſitated, but marched with a conſiderable army towards Cairo. Ali Bey ſent moſt of his forces, under the command of nine beys, to oppoſe him; but theſe being entirely defeated, April 30. 1772, and the conqueror marching faſt to Cairo, he thought proper to fly from thence with his treaſure and a ſmall retinue, and encountered the greateſt dangers and difficulties, before he was able to gain the friendly ſhelter of the Chiek Daher in Syria. This new revolution cauſed the greateſt joy in Conſtantinople; and a firman was immediately diſpatched to Egypt, by which Mahomed Aboudaab was appointed commander of that country. We may judge by this tranſaction, that Aboudaab having no ſtrength of his own able to cope with Ali Bey, ſet out upon the principle of reſtoring the legal government, and that the natural pride and jealouſy of the great lords, made many of them diſpoſed to return to it, rather than own a ſubmiſſion to one of their equals.

The reception which Ali Bey received from the Chiek Daher was ſuch, as the unfortunate, particularly fugitives princes, ſeldom experience. As this Arabian prince ſeems to be one of the moſt extraordinary characters of any age, it may not be improper to take notice of ſome of thoſe particularities which fame, at this diſtance, has reported of him. He is repreſented as poſſeſſed of thoſe great and mixed qualities which would do honour to a hero in the moſt military age, and render a citizen reſpected and admired in the moſt civilized. At the age of ninety-three years, he has all the courage, activity, and vigour, of five-and-twenty. It is ſaid he was ſcarcely ever worſted in action, though the greater part of his life has been ſpent in that petty deſultory kind of war, in which the erratic and barbarous tribes of thoſe wide regions are for ever engaged, and which, though unattended with glory, is filled with action, danger, and enterpriſe. His fidelity, friendſhip, and firmneſs, are conſpicuouſly ſhewn in his conduct to Ali Bey; as his great mental powers, and his military abilities are, in the long war which he has carried on merely upon their ſtrength, being obliged to create, if we may be allowed to uſe the expreſſion, both armies and reſources; and in which almoſt all the cities and towns of the ancient Phenicia, Paleſtine, and the ſouth of Syria, have been repeatedly taken; and he has ſucceſſively defeated the Turkiſh officers, where-ever they have ventured to meet him. May we, for its ſingularity, add the following whimſical circumſtance, which is related of this extraordinary man. It is ſaid, that at this great age, he every year marries a fine young girl of thirteen or fourteen: it however remains a doubt, whether this be the effect of conſtitution, or avarice; for

for it appears that the monks of the order of St Francis in the Holy Land, having uſually given a preſent at the marriage of a chiek, to gain his favour and protection, it became at length to be conſidered as an obligation, and Chiek Daher is paid a thouſand crowns a-year by the friers, for his marriages.

Ali Bey found his patriarchal friend ſurrounded by his children and nephews, and ſtrengthened by the acceſſion of the Mutualis, and ſome other barbarous tribes, whom he had lately ſubdued, and now taught to ſubdue others. The war has been ſince carried on in the ſame looſe and irregular manner as before; but can exiſt no longer than the preſent troubles in which the Porte is involved; for the loſs of Egypt muſt then prove fatal to Ali Bey.

The conduct of the great partitioning powers, gradually unfolded their deſigns during the negotiations at Foczani. They proceeded ſilently in carrying on thoſe arrangements which they had lately concluded, while they ſeemed reſtrained by their enormity from making a public avowal of them. It ſeemed as if they endeavoured to feel the general temper and diſpoſition of Europe, and by a climax of ſucceſſive exorbitancies, to prevent the ſurpriſe which attends novelty, and prepare the public for thoſe greater which were ſtill to ſucceed. Deformity wears off by acquaintance; and perhaps they found it neceſſary to familiarize themſelves with their own deſigns, before they could arrive at a reſolution of expoſing them nakedly to the view of the world.

We have formerly ſeen, how the breaking out of the plague in Poland, together with the war carried on in that country, afforded a pretence to the Auſtrians and Pruſſians, to draw lines, and form great bodies of troops upon its borders. Theſe troops by degrees entered farther both into Poland and Pruſſia; and through the mutual jealouſy that then ſubſiſted between thoſe powers, the motions and numbers on the one ſide, were in a great meaſure regulated by thoſe of the other. As the movements and deſigns of the King of Pruſſia are at all times alarming and ſuſpicious, they were at this time particularly ſo to the Poles; who, from his intimate connection with Ruſſia, as well as his own particular diſpoſition, could make no doubt of his entering into, or furthering her moſt pernicious deſigns. Their opinions and affections were very differently diſpoſed with regard to Auſtria. As the Empreſs-Queen was well known to be adverſe to the whole conduct of the court of Peterſburg, with reſpect to Poland, and her jealouſy, both of that and the court of Berlin, were equally well underſtood, her military movements were obſerved with the greateſt pleaſure by all the Poles, almoſt, of whatever party; as it was from her natural oppoſition to thoſe two inimical powers, her avowed piety, and ſuppoſed true judgement in political matters, that they expected, ſooner or later, the deliverance of their country.

The Pruſſian troops, from their firſt entrance into the dominions of Poland, without the pretence or colour of war, acted in every reſpect as if they had come to revenge unparallelled injuries in the country of the moſt odious enemy, and even exceeded what is practiſed upon thoſe occaſion between civilized nations. Their monarch ſeems upon this occaſion to have exhauſted the whole of his fertile genius, in finding out new modes of rapine, oppreſſion, and tyranny. No forms were obſerved, no meaſures were kept, and even the ordinary appearances and trappings of juſtice were ſhameleſsly thrown by.

It has been computed, that at a moderate eſtimation, he carried off, in the courſe of the year 1771, from the province of Great Poland, and the adjoining diſtricts, twelve thouſand families, who were ſent, with their effects, to ſtock the barren ſands and bleak wilds of his hereditary dominions. In the ſame year he publiſhed an ediet, commanding every perſon, under the ſevereſt penalties, and even corporal puniſhment, to take in payment for forage, proviſions, corn, horſes, &c. the money which ſhould be offered by his troops and commiſſaries. This money was either ſilver, bearing the impreſſion of Poland, and worth only one third of its nominal value, or elſe ducats, ſtruck in imitation of the Dutch ducats, (which, from their intrinſic worth, are current in every part of Germany and the North) that were ſeventeen per cent. below them in value. With this baſe money, he bought up corn and forage enough, not only to ſupply his army for two whole years, but alſo to ſtock magazines in the country where the proviſions were bought, which were afterwards converted into markets; where the

the inhabitants were obliged to come, and repurchaſe corn, at an advanced price, for their daily ſubſiſtence, and to pay for it with good money, his commiſſaries refuſing to take back the ſame coin which they had before obliged the people to receive. It is ſaid, that the King gained, in this ſingle article of extortion and injuſtice, ſeven millions of dollars; which, though an amazing ſum, and that the calculation may be large, yet if we recollect, that by being maſter that year of the Viſtula, he became poſſeſſed of all the corn in Poland that was intended for the Dantzick market, beſides what his troops could lay hands on in Great Poland and Pruſſia, and remember at the ſame time the exceeding ſcarcity and great price of that commodity, both in Germany and all the neighbouring countries, we may perhaps find reaſon not to think the ſum much exaggerated.

Exceſſive contributions were at firſt extorted, which were afterwards doubled and trebled, both in Great Poland and Royal Pruſſia. Unheard-of gabelles were at length impoſed, and the Proteſtant cities of Dantzick and Thorn ſurrounded with cuſtomhouſes, at which exorbitant duties were levied upon all the neceſſaries of life, as they were carried into market. In a word, the exactions from the abbeys, convents, cathedrals, and nobles, were ſo exorbitant, and at length grew ſo much beyond their abilities, that the canons of Gneſna ſhut up the church, and abandoned their cathedral; the prieſts fled from their cures, the monks from their monaſteries, and the nobles from their eſtates. Thoſe whom age or infirmities prevented from flying, were bound hand and foot, and carried off as criminals.

In the mean time, the young men were every where ſeized, and ſent off to fill up the Pruſſian armies. When all the ingenuity of device, and all the reſources of oppreſſion, rapine, and tyranny, ſeemed at length to be exhauſted, a new one was diſcovered, which was before unheard-of in the hiſtory of mankind. Every town and village was obliged to furniſh a certain number of marriageable girls; to each of whom the parents were to give as a portion, a feather-bed, four pillows, one cow, two hogs, and three ducats in gold; all of which were ſent to ſtock the King's dominions. One ſmall town in Poſnania, with its diſtrict, was obliged to furniſh General Belling with fifty marriageable girls and their portions; and the roads were covered with waggons, loaded with this new ſpecies of contribution. Thus were the children torn from the arms of their unhappy parents, and the wretched brides obliged to abandon their country, their religion, their language, their friends, and all the dear connections of life, to be tranſported to unknown countries, married to men they never ſaw, and to live in a ſtate of mutual hatred, with people whom they could not underſtand. Theſe oppreſſions continued from the latter part of the year 1770, to the ſame time in the year 1772, when the partition of Poland was formally declared.

Mr Bagnell, *Corke, June* 21. 1773.

I Muſt requeſt you to communicate to the public the few lines I now ſend you. They contain the reſult of my experience in reſpect of a particular way of managing fevers; and that, as far as I have made the trial, attended with much more ſucceſs than the uſual method.—On conſidering how ſtrongly the great Sydenham recommended keeping the ſick out of bed in the day-time, both in the ſmall pox and fevers, and that modern experience in the former diſorder had verified his aſſertions, it ſtruck me, that probably, if his method were but adopted in the latter, it might be attended with like ſalutary effects. Experience has now taught me, that his method, uſed in aid of the modern improvements for managing fevers, ſucceeds beyond my moſt ſanguine expectations. By uſing it from the beginning of the diſorder, I have prevented violent attacks of the brain, ſpared my patients, more than once, the pain of bliſtering, and have not only conducted them ſafely to harbour, but have carried them thither with eaſe and comfort. As much of my time is taken up by my profeſſion of a banker, thence am I deprived of frequent opportunities of perſonal converſation with the phyſicians of this city; on this account I have taken this way of communicating the ſucceſs of my experiment, and hope that this public manner of doing it may ſmoothen the way to any of them that may think fit to follow my example.

I am, &c.

Bayly Rogers.

Letters

Letters written by Thomas Hutchinson, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor of Massachuset's-bay, to a gentleman in England. *

SIR, *Boston, June* 18. 1768.

AS you allow me the honour of your correspondence, I may not omit acquainting you with so remarkable an event as the withdraw of the commissioners of the customs, and most of the other officers under them, from the town, on board the Romney, with an intent to remove from thence to the castle. [xxx. 368.]

In the evening of the 10th a sloop belonging to Mr Hancock, a representative for Boston, and a wealthy merchant, of great influence over the populace, was seized by the collector and comptroller for a very notorious breach of the acts of trade, and, after seizure, taken into custody by the officer of the Romney man of war, and removed under command of her guns. It is pretended that the removal, and not the seizure, incensed the people. It seems not very material which it was.— A mob was immediately raised, the officers insulted, bruised, and much hurt, and the windows of some of their houses broke; a boat belonging to the collector burnt in triumph, and many threats uttered against the commissioners and their officers; no notice being taken of their extravagance in the time of it; nor any endeavours by any authority, except the Governor, the next day to discover and punish the offenders; and there being a rumour of a higher mob intended on Monday, the 13th, in the evening, the commissioners, four of them, thought themselves altogether unsafe, being destitute of protection, and removed with their families to the Romney, and there remain, and hold their board, and next week intend to do the same, and also open the customhouse at the castle. The Governor pressed the council to assist him with their advice; but they declined and evaded it, calling it a bruish or small disturbance by boys and negroes †; not considering how much it must be resented in England, that the officers of the crown should think themselves obliged to quit the place of their residence, and go on board a King's ship for safety, and all the internal authority of the province take no notice of it.— The town of Boston have had repeated meetings, and by their votes declared the commissioners and their officers a great grievance; and yesterday instructed their representatives to endeavour that inquiry should be made by the assembly, whether any person, by writing, or in any other way, had encouraged the sending troops here, there being some alarming reports that troops are expected; but have not taken any measures to discountenance the promoters of the late proceedings; but, on the contrary, appointed one or more of the actors or abettors on a committee appointed to wait on the Governor, and to desire him to order the man of war out of the harbour.

Ignorant as they be, yet the heads of a Boston town-meeting influence all public measures.

It is not possible this anarchy should last always. Mr Halliowell, who will be the bearer of this, tells me he has the honour of being personally known to you. I beg leave to refer you to him for a more full account.

I am, with great esteem, Sir, your most humble and obedient servant,

THO. HUTCHINSON.

SIR, *Boston, August*, 1768.

IT is very necessary other information should be had in England of the present state of the commissioners of the customs, than what common fame will bring to you, or what you will receive from most of the letters which go from hence, people in general being prejudiced by many false reports and misrepresentations concerning them. Seven eighths of the people of the country suppose the board itself to be unconstitutional, and cannot be undeceived, and brought to believe, that a board has existed in England all this century; and that the board established here has no new powers given to it.

* [The American letters from Gov. Hutchinson and Mr Oliver, which are now severely animadverted on by the assembly at Boston, were not sent, as it is reported, to the late Hon. George Grenville, Esq; but to Mr Whately; after whose death [xxxiv. 277.] they were procured in a very extraordinary manner from his brother. *London, Aug.* 24.]

† In this riot, Mr Harrison, the collector, an old gentleman, of an irreproachable character, and very respectable appearance, received a contusion in his breast by a brickbat, which was thrown at him; under the ill effects of which he languished for more than twelve months, and would probably have been trampled to death, if his son had not rescued him.

it. Our incendiaries know it; but they induſtriouſly, and very wickedly, publiſh the contrary. Much pains has been taken to prejudice the country againſt the perſons of the commiſſioners, and their characters have been miſrepreſented, and cruelly treated, eſpecially ſince their confinement at the caſtle, where they are not ſo likely to hear what is ſaid of them, and are not ſo able to confute it.

It is now pretended they need not to have withdrawn; that Mr Williams had ſtood his ground without any injury, although the mob beſet his houſe, &c. There never was that ſpirit raiſed againſt the under-officers as againſt the commiſſioners, I mean four of them. They had a public affront offered them by the town of Boſton, who refuſed to give the uſe of their hall for a public dinner unleſs it was ſtipulated that the commiſſioners ſhould not be invited. An affront of the ſame nature, at the motion of Mr Hancock, was offered by a company of cadets. Soon after a veſſel of Mr Hancock's being ſeized, the officers were mobbed, and the commiſſioners were informed they were threatened. I own I was in pain for them. I do not believe, if the mob had ſeized them, there was any authority able and willing to have reſcued them. After they had withdrawn, the town ſignified to the Governor by a meſſage, that it was expected or deſired they ſhould not return. It was then the general voice, that it would not be ſafe for them to return. After all this the Sons of Liberty ſay they deſerted or abdicated.

The other officers of the cuſtoms in general either did not leave the town, or ſoon returned to it. Some of them ſeem to be diſcontented with the commiſſioners. Great pains have been taken to increaſe the diſcontent. Their office by theſe means is rendered extremely burthenſome. Every thing they do is found fault with, and yet no particular illegality or even irregularity mentioned. There is too much hauteur, ſome of their officers ſay, in the treatment they receive. They ſay, they treat their officers as the commiſſioners treat their officers in England, and require no greater deference. After all, it is not the perſons, but the office of the commiſſioners which has raiſed this ſpirit; and the diſtinction made between the commiſſioners is, becauſe it has been given out, that four of them were in favour of the new eſtabliſhment, and the fifth was not. If Mr Hallowell arrive ſafe, he can inform you of many circumſtances relative to this diſtinction, which I very willingly excuſe myſelf from mentioning.

I know of no burthen brought upon the fair trader by the new eſtabliſhment. The illicit trader finds the riſk greater than it uſed to be, eſpecially in the port where the board is conſtantly held. Another circumſtance which increaſes the prejudice is this: The new duties happened to take place juſt about the time the commiſſioners arrived. People have abſurdly connected the duties and board of commiſſioners, and ſuppoſe we ſhould have had no additional duties if there had been no board to have the charge of collecting them. With all the aid you can give to the officers of the crown, they will have enough to do to maintain the authority of government, and to carry the laws into execution. If they are diſcountenanced, neglected, or fail of ſupport from you, they muſt ſubmit to every thing the preſent oppoſers of government think fit to require of them.

There is no office under greater diſcouragements than that of the commiſſioners. Some of my friends recommended me to the miniſtry. I think myſelf very happy that I am not one. Indeed it would have been incompatible with my poſt as chief juſtice, and I muſt have declined it, and I ſhould do it although no greater ſalary had been affixed to the chief juſtice's place than the ſmall pittance allowed by the province.

From my acquaintance with the commiſſioners I have conceived a perſonal eſteem for them, but my chief inducement to make this repreſentation to you is a regard to the public intereſt, which I am ſure will ſuffer if the oppoſition carry their point againſt them. —— *I am, &c.*

THO. HUTCHINSON.

Aug. 10. Yeſterday, at a meeting of the merchants, it was agreed by all preſent, to give no more orders for goods from England, nor receive any on commiſſion, until the late acts are repealed. And it is ſaid, all except ſixteen in the town have ſubſcribed an engagement of that tenor. I hope the ſubſcription will be printed, that I may tranſmit it to you.

DEAR SIR, *Boſton, Oct.* 4. 1768.

I was abſent upon one of our circuits when Mr Byles arrived. Since my return I have received from him your obliging

liging letter of the 31ſt of July. I never dared to think what the reſentment of the nation would be upon Hallowell's arrival. It is not ſtrange that meaſures ſhould be immediately taken to reduce the colonies to their former ſtate of government and order, but that the national funds ſhould be affected by it is to me a little myſterious and ſurpriſing. Principles of government abſurd enough ſpread through all the colonies; but I cannot think that in any colony, people of any conſideration have ever been ſo mad as to think of a revolt. Many of the common people have been in a frenzy, and talked of dying in defence of their liberties, and have ſpoke and printed what is highly criminal; and too many of rank above the vulgar, and ſome in public poſts, have countenanced and encouraged them, until they increaſed ſo much in their numbers, and in their opinion of their importance, as to ſubmit to government no further than they thought proper. The legiſlative powers have been influenced by them, and the executive powers entirely loſt their force. There has been continual danger of mobs and inſurrections; but they would have ſpent all their force within ourſelves: the officers of the crown, and ſome of the few friends who dared to ſtand by them, poſſibly might have been knocked on the head; and ſome ſuch fatal event would probably have brought the people to their ſenſes. For four or five weeks paſt the diſtemper has been growing, and I confeſs I have not been without ſome apprehenſions for myſelf; but my friends have had more for me, and I have had repeated and frequent notices from them from different quarters, one of the laſt I will incloſe to you*. In this ſtate of things there was no ſecurity but quitting my poſts, which nothing but the laſt extremity would juſtify. As chief juſtice, for two years after our firſt diſorders, I kept the grand juries tolerably well to their duty. The laſt ſpring there had been ſeveral riots, and a moſt infamous libel had been publiſhed in one of the papers, which I enlarged upon, and the grand jury had determined to make preſentments; but the attorney-general not attending them the firſt day, Otis and his creatures, who were alarmed and frightened, exerted themſelves the next day, and prevailed upon ſo many of the jury to change their voices, that there was not a ſufficient number left to find a bill. They have been ever ſince more enraged againſt me than ever. At the deſire of the Governor I committed to writing the charge while it lay in my memory; and as I have no further uſe for it, I will incloſe it, as it may give you ſome idea of our judicatories.

Whilſt we were in this ſtate, news came of two regiments being ordered from Halifax, and ſoon after two more from Ireland. The minds of people were more and more agitated, broad hints were given that the troops ſhould never land, a barrel of tar was placed upon the beacon, in the night to be fired to bring in the country when the troops appeared, and all the authority of the government was not ſtrong enough to remove it. The town of Boſton met, and paſſed a number of weak but very criminal votes; and as the Governor declined calling an aſſembly, they ſent circular letters to all the towns and diſtricts, to ſend a perſon each, that there might be a general conſultation at ſo extraordinary a criſis. They met, and ſpent a week, made themſelves ridiculous, and then diſſolved themſelves, after a meſſage or two to the

* SIR, The great eſteem I have for you in every point of light, perhaps renders my fears and doubts for the ſafety of your perſon greater than they ought to be; however, if that is an error, it certainly reſults from true friendſhip, naturally jealous. Laſt night I was informed by a gentleman of my acquaintance, who had his information from one intimate with and knowing to the infernal purpoſes of the Sons of Liberty, as they falſely ſtyle themſelves, that he verily believed, from the terrible threats and menaces by thoſe Catilines againſt you, that your life is greatly in danger. This informant I know is under obligations to you, and is a man of veracity. He expreſſed himſelf with concern for you, and the gentleman acquainting me with this horrid circumſtance, aſſured me he was very uneaſy till you had notice. I ſhould have done myſelf the honour of waiting on you, but am neceſſarily prevented. The duty I owed to you as a friend, and to the public as a member of ſociety, would not ſuffer me to reſt till I had put your Honour upon your guard; for though this may be a falſe alarm, nothing would have given me greater pain, if any accident had happened, and I had been ſilent. If poſſible I will ſee you to morrow, and let you know further into this black affair. And am, with the ſincereſt friendſhip and reſpect, your Honour's moſt obedient, and moſt humble ſervant, ROB. AUCHMUTY. — To the Hon. Thomas Hutchinſon, Sept. 14. 1768.

Governor,

Governor, which he refuſed to receive; a petition to the King, which I dare ſay their agent will never be allowed to preſent; and a reſult, which they have publiſhed, ill-natured and impotent.

In this confuſion the troops from Halifax arrived. I never was much afraid of the people's taking arms, but I was apprehenſive of violence from the mob, it being their laſt chance, before the troops could land. As the proſpect of revenge became more certain, their courage abated in proportion. Two regiments are landed; but a new grievance is now raiſed: The troops are by act of parliament to be quartered no where elſe but in the barracks until they are full; there are barracks enough at the caſtle to hold both regiments; it is therefore againſt the act to bring any of them into town. This was ſtarted by the council in their anſwer to the Governor; which, to make themſelves popular, they in an unprecedented way publiſhed, and have alarmed all the province; for although none but the moſt contracted minds could put ſuch a conſtruction upon the act, yet after this declaration of the council, nine tenths of the people ſuppoſe it juſt. I wiſh the act had been better expreſſed, but it is abſurd to ſuppoſe the parliament intended to take from the King the direction of his forces, by confining them to a place where any of the colonies might think fit to build barracks. It is beſides ungrateful; for it is known to many, that this proviſion was brought into the bill, after it had been framed without it, from mere favour to the colonies. I hear the commander in chief has provided barracks or quarters; but a doubt ſtill remains with ſome of the council, whether they are to furniſh the articles required, unleſs the men are in the province-barracks, and they are to determine upon it to-day.

The government has been ſo long in the hands of the populace, that it muſt come out of them by degrees; at leaſt it will be a work of time to bring the people back to juſt notions of the nature of government.

Mr Pepperrell, a young gentleman of good character, and grandſon and principal heir to the late Sir William Pepperrell, being bound to London, I ſhall deliver this letter to him, as it will be too bulky for poſtage, and deſire him to wait upon you with it. —— *I am, &c.*

THO. HUTCHINSON.

DEAR SIR, *Boſton, Dec.* 10. 1768.

I AM juſt now informed, that a number of the council, perhaps eight or ten, who live in and near this town, have met together, and agreed upon a long addreſs or petition to parliament, and that it will be ſent by this ſhip to Mr Bollan to be preſented. Mr Danforth, who is Preſident of the Council, told the Governor upon inquiry, that it was ſent to him to ſign; and he ſuppoſed, the reſt of the council who had met together would ſign after him in order; but he had ſince found, that they had wrote over his name, "By order of Council," which makes it appear to be an act of council. This may be a low piece of cunning in him; but be it as it may, it is proper it ſhould be known, that the whole is no more than the doings of a part of the council only; although even that is not very material, ſince, if they had all been preſent, without the Governor's ſummons, the meeting would have been irregular and unconſtitutional, and ought to be diſcountenanced and cenſured. I ſuppoſe there is no inſtance of the privy council's meeting, and doing buſineſs, without the King's preſence, or ſpecial direction, except in committees upon ſuch buſineſs as by his Majeſty's order has been referred to them by an act of council; and I have known no inſtance here without the Governor, until within three or four months paſt.

I thought it very neceſſary the circumſtances of this proceeding ſhould be known, though, if there be no neceſſity for it, I think it would be beſt it ſhould not be known that the intelligence comes from me. —— *I am, &c.*

THO. HUTCHINSON.

DEAR SIR, *Boſton, Jan.* 20. 1769.

YOU have laid me under very great obligations by the very clear and full account of proceedings in parliament which I received from you by Capt. Scott. You have alſo done much ſervice to the people of the province. For a day or two after the ſhip arrived, the enemies of government gave out, that their friends in parliament were increaſing, and all things would be ſoon on the old footing; in other words, that all acts impoſing duties would be repealed, the commiſſioners board diſſolved, the cuſtoms put on the old footing, and *illicit* trade be carried on with little or no hazard. It

was very fortunate that I had it in my power to prevent ſuch a falſe repreſentation from ſpreading through the province. I have been very cautious of uſing your name, but I have been very free in publiſhing abroad the ſubſtance of your letter, and declaring that I had my intelligence from the beſt authority, and have in a great meaſure defeated the ill deſign in raiſing and attempting to ſpread ſo groundleſs a report. What marks of reſentment the parliament will ſhow, whether they will be upon the province in general, or particular perſons, is extremely uncertain; but that they will be placed ſomewhere is moſt certain; and I add, becauſe *I think it ought to be ſo*, that thoſe who have been moſt ſteady in preſerving the conſtitution, and oppoſing the licentiouſneſs of ſuch as call themſelves Sons of Liberty, will certainly meet with favour and encouragement.

This is moſt certainly a criſis. I really wiſh that there may not have been the leaſt degree of ſeverity beyond what is abſolutely neceſſary to maintain, I think I may ſay to you, the *dependence* which a colony ought to have upon the parent-ſtate; but if no meaſure ſhall have been taken to ſecure this dependence, or nothing more than ſome declaratory acts or reſolves, *it is all over with us*. The friends of government will be utterly diſheartened, and the friends of anarchy will be afraid of nothing be it ever ſo extravagant.

The laſt veſſel from London had a quick paſſage. We expect to be in ſuſpenſe for the three or four next weeks, and then to hear our fate. I never think of the meaſures neceſſary for the peace and good order of the colonies without pain. There muſt be an abridgement of what are called Engliſh liberties. I relieve myſelf by conſidering, that in a remove from the ſtate of nature to the moſt perfect ſtate of government, there muſt be a great reſtraint of natural liberty. I doubt whether it is poſſible to project a ſyſtem of government, in which a colony 3000 miles diſtant from the parent-ſtate, ſhall enjoy all the liberty of the parent-ſtate. I am certain I have never yet ſeen the projection. I wiſh the good of the colony, when I wiſh to ſee ſome further reſtraint of liberty, rather than the connection with the parent-ſtate ſhould be broken; for I am ſure ſuch a breach muſt prove the ruin of the colony. Pardon me this excurſion; it really proceeds from the ſtate of mind into which our perplexed affairs often throws me.

I have the honour to be, &c.

THO. HUTCHINSON.

DEAR SIR, *Boſton, Oct.* 20. 1769,

I thank you for your laſt favour of July 18. I fancy in my laſt to you about two months ago I have anſwered the greateſt part of it.

My opinion upon the combination of the merchants, I gave you very fully. How long they will be able to continue them if parliament ſhould not interpoſe, is uncertain. In moſt articles they may another year, and you run the riſk of their ſubſtituting, when they are put to their ſhifts, ſomething of their own in the place of what they uſed to have from you, and which they will never return to you for. But it is not poſſible that proviſion for diſſolving theſe combinations, and ſubjecting all who do not renounce them, to penalties adequate to the offence, ſhould not be made the firſt week the parliament meets. Certainly all parties will unite in ſo extraordinary a caſe, if they never do in any other. So much has been ſaid upon the repeal of the duties laid by the laſt act, that it will render it very difficult to keep people's minds quiet if that ſhould be refuſed them. They deſerve puniſhment, you will ſay; but laying or continuing taxes upon all, cannot be thought equal, ſeeing many will be puniſhed who are not offenders. *Penalties of another kind ſeem better adapted.*

I have been tolerably treated ſince the Governor's departure, no other charge being made againſt me in our ſcandalous news-papers except my bad principles in matters of government; and this charge has had little effect, and a great many friends promiſe me ſupport.

I muſt beg the favour of you to keep ſecret every thing I write, until we are in a more ſettled ſtate; for the party here, either by their agent, or by ſome of their emiſſaries in London, have ſent them every report or rumour of the contents of letters wrote from hence. I hope we ſhall ſee better times both here and in England. —— *I am, &c.*

THO. HUTCHINSON.

[*Mr Oliver's letters in our next.*]

About the beginning of laſt June, a diſcovery of ſome extraordinary letters were talked of at Boſton. On Wedneſday, June 2. the galleries of the Com-

mons

mons houſe of aſſembly were ordered to be cleared; then the letters were read; and the Houſe voted, "That the tendency and deſign of ſaid letters was to ſubvert the conſtitution of this government, and to introduce arbitrary power into the province." -- Next day the Governor ſent a meſſage to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, to which they ſent his Excellency an anſwer on the 5th, viz.

The Meſſage. "I am informed, that certain private letters, ſaid to have been wrote by me to a gentleman in England, lately deceaſed, were yeſterday laid before your Houſe, and that you have come into a reſolution or vote that they tend to ſubvert the conſtitution. — I have never wrote any public or private letter with ſuch intention, and am not conſcious of any letter which can have ſuch an effect. Before you take any further proceedings, I muſt deſire, that a tranſcript of the proceedings of yeſterday be laid before me, and that I may be informed to what letters they refer, in order to my conſidering what ſteps are proper for me to take upon the occaſion. T. HUTCHINSON."

The Anſwer. "In anſwer to your meſſage of the 3d of June, the Houſe of Repreſentatives have reſolved, that the dates of certain letters now before them, referred to in the meſſage, together with a tranſcript of the proceeding of the Houſe thereon, as requeſted by your Excellency, be laid before you. — And as your Excellency has been pleaſed in your meſſage to ſay, that you have never wrote any public or private letter with an intention to ſubvert the conſtitution, it is the deſire of this Houſe, that your Excellency would be pleaſed to order, that copies be laid before us of ſuch letters as your Excellency has written of thoſe dates relating to the public affairs of this province, together with ſuch other letters as your Excellency ſhall think proper."

A committee having been appointed to conſider theſe letters, they laid before the Houſe the following reſolves, June 15.

"That the letters ſigned *Tho. Hutchinſon* and *Andrew Oliver*, now under the conſideration of this Houſe, appear to be the genuine letters of the preſent Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of this province; and that they contain aggravated accounts of facts, and miſrepreſentations; and that one manifeſt deſign of them was, to repreſent the matters they treat of in a light highly injurious to this province, and the perſons againſt whom they were wrote.

That though the letters aforeſaid ſigned *Tho. Hutchinſon*, are ſaid by the Governor, in his meſſage to this Houſe of June 9. to be "private letters wrote to a gentleman in London ſince deceaſed," and "that all except the laſt were wrote many months before he came to the chair;" yet they were wrote by the preſent Governor, when he was Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Juſtice of this province; who has been repreſented abroad as eminent for his abilities as for his exalted ſtation, and was under no official obligation to tranſmit private intelligence; and that they therefore muſt be conſidered by the perſon to whom they were ſent as documents of ſolid intelligence; and that this gentleman in London to whom they were wrote, was then a member of the Britiſh parliament, and one who was very active in American affairs; and therefore that theſe letters, however ſecretly wrote, muſt naturally be ſuppoſed to have, and really had, a public operation.

That theſe private letters being wrote "with expreſs confidence of ſecrecy," was only to prevent the contents of them being known here, as appears by ſaid letters; and this rendered them the more injurious in their tendency, and really inſidious.

That thoſe letters ſigned *Tho. Hutchinſon* and *Andrew Oliver*, conſidering the perſons by whom they were wrote, the matters they expreſsly contain, the expreſs reference in ſome of them for "full intelligence" to a perſon deeply intereſted in the meaſures ſo much complained of, and recommendatory notices of divers other perſons, whoſe emoluments ariſing from our public burdens might excite them to unfavourable repreſentations of us, the meaſures they ſuggeſt, the temper in which they were wrote, the manner in which they were ſent, and the perſon to whom they were addreſſed, had a natural and efficacious tendency to interrupt and alienate the affections of our moſt gracious Sovereign King George III. from this his loyal and affectionate province; to deſtroy that harmony and good-will between Great Britain and this colony, which every friend to either would wiſh to eſtabliſh; to excite the reſentment of the Britiſh adminiſtration againſt

againſt this province; to defeat the endeavours of our agents and friends to ſerve us by a fair repreſentation of our ſtate of grievances; to prevent our humble and repeated petitions from reaching the royal ear of our common Sovereign; and to produce the ſevere and deſtructive meaſures which have been taken againſt this province, and others ſtill more ſo which have been threatened.

That it clearly appears from the letters aforeſaid, ſigned *Tho. Hutchinſon* and *Andrew Oliver*, that it was the deſire and endeavour of the writers of them, that certain acts of the Britiſh parliament for raiſing a revenue in America might be carried into effect by military force; and by introducing a fleet and army into this his Majeſty's loyal province, to intimidate the minds of his ſubjects here, and prevent every conſtitutional meaſure to obtain the repeal of thoſe acts ſo juſtly eſteemed a grievance to us, and to ſuppreſs the very ſpirit of freedom.

That it is the opinion of this Houſe, that as the ſalaries lately appointed for the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Judges, of this province, directly repugnant to the charter, and ſubverſive of juſtice, are founded on this revenue; and as theſe letters were wrote with a deſign, and had a tendency, to promote and ſupport that revenue; therefore there is great reaſon to ſuppoſe, the writers of thoſe letters were well knowing to, ſuggeſted and promoted the enacting ſaid revenue-acts, and the eſtabliſhments founded on the ſame.

That while the writer of thoſe letters ſigned *Tho. Hutchinſon* has been thus exerting himſelf by his "ſecret confidential correſpondence" to introduce meaſures deſtructive of our conſtitutional liberty, he has been practiſing every method among the people of this province, to fix in their minds an exalted opinion of his warmeſt affection for them, and his unremitted endeavours to promote their beſt intereſt at the court of Great Britain.

That by comparing thoſe letters ſigned *T. Hutchinſon* with thoſe ſigned *Andw. Oliver*, *Cha. Paxton*, and *Nath. Rogers*, and conſidering what has ſince in fact taken place conformable thereto, that there have been for many years paſt meaſures contemplated, and a plan formed, by a ſet of men born and educated among us, to raiſe their own fortunes, and advance themſelves to poſts of honour and profit, not only to the deſtruction of the charter and conſtitution of this province, but at the expence of the rights and liberties of the American colonies. And it is further the opinion of this Houſe, that the ſaid perſons have been ſome of the chief inſtruments in the introduction of a military force into the province to carry their plans into execution; and therefore they have been not only greatly inſtrumental of diſturbing the peace and harmony of the government, and cauſing and promoting great diſcord and animoſities, but are juſtly chargeable with the great corruption of morals, and all that confuſion, miſery, and bloodſhed, which have been the natural effects of the introduction of troops.

Whereas for many years paſt meaſures have been taken by the Britiſh adminiſtration very grievous to the good people of this province, which this Houſe have now reaſon to ſuppoſe were promoted, if not originally ſuggeſted, by the writers of theſe letters, and many efforts have been made by the people to obtain the redreſs of their grievances; Reſolved,

That it appears to this Houſe, that the writers of theſe letters have availed themſelves of diſorders that naturally ariſe in a free government under ſuch oppreſſions, as arguments to prove that it was originally neceſſary ſuch meaſures ſhould have been taken, and that they ſhould now be continued and increaſed.

Whereas in the letter ſigned *Cha. Paxton*, dated, Boſton Harbour, June 20, 1768, it is expreſsly declared, that "unleſs we have immediately two or three regiments, it is the opinion of all the friends of government that Boſton will be in open rebellion; Reſolved,

That this is a moſt wicked and injurious repreſentation, deſigned to inflame the minds of his Majeſty's miniſters and the nation, and to excite in the breaſt of our Sovereign a jealouſy of his loyal ſubjects of ſaid town, without the leaſt grounds therefor, as enemies of his Majeſty's perſon and government.

Whereas certain letters ſigned by two obſcure perſons, viz. *Thomas Moffat* and *Geo. Rome*, have been laid before the Houſe, which letters contain many matters highly injurious to government, and to the national peace; Reſolved,

That it has been the misfortune of this government from the earlieſt period of it, from time to time, to be ſecretly traduced and maliciouſly repreſented to the Britiſh miniſtry, by perſons who

were

were neither friendly to this colony, nor to the Engliſh conſtitution.

That this Houſe have juſt reaſon to complain of it as a very great grievance, that the humble petitions and remonſtrances of the Commons of this province are not allowed to reach the hand of our moſt gracious Sovereign, merely becauſe they are preſented by an agent to whoſe appointment the Governor, with whom our chief diſpute may ſubſiſt, doth not conſent, while the partial and inflammatory letters of individuals, who are greatly intereſted in the revenue-acts, and the meaſures taken to carry them into execution, have been laid before adminiſtration, attended to, and determined upon, not only to the injury of the reputation of the people, but to the depriving them of their invaluable rights and liberties.

Whereas this Houſe are humbly of opinion, that his Majeſty will judge it to be incompatible with the intereſt of his crown, and the peace and ſafety of the good people of this his loyal province, that perſons ſhould be continued in places of high truſt and authority in it, who are known to have, with great induſtry, though ſecretly, endeavoured to undermine, alter, and overthrow, the conſtitution of the province:

Therefore,

Reſolved, That this Houſe is bound, in duty to the King, and their Conſtituents, humbly to remonſtrate to his Majeſty the conduct of his Excellency Thomas Hutchinſon, Eſq; Governor, and the Honourable Andrew Oliver, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor of this Province, and to pray that his Majeſty would be pleaſed to remove them for ever from the government thereof."

Obſervations on the denſity of the air.

From M. de Luc's *Recherches ſur les modifications de l'atmoſphere.* [193.]

M. De Luc obſerves, that when on the Alps, 9355 French feet above the level of the ſea, they were much at their eaſe, and were ſurpriſed to find no other inconveniency from the different denſity of the air, or other effect, except that the wood of which ſome of their inſtruments were made, was remarkably ſhrunk by the dryneſs of the air: "We felt no diſagreeable ſenſation," ſays he, "though we breathed an air a third leſs denſe than the air from which we came, and the weight of the atmoſphere was thus diminiſhed on our bodies without the equilibrium in the internal parts being affected.

I could not help remarking, how much ſome phyſicians have been deceived, who have attributed to a difference in the weight or denſity of the air, the painful ſenſations which ſome perſons complain of when the barometer ſinks; and who have endeavoured to account for them from the want of due equilibrium between the external air and that within the body, or from the effects which a more or leſs denſe air may have on the motion of the lungs and heart.

If theſe viciſſitudes ſenſibly affected our organs, what would become of the hunters of the goats on theſe heights, who paſs daily from the valleys to the ſummits of very high mountains? what would become of the women of the village near Sixt, who during the ſummer aſcend the hills every night to milk their cows, and leaving the care of the cattle to their children, deſcend in the morning to aſſiſt the men in cultivating their lands? They experience daily the greateſt variations in the increaſe and diminution of the weight of the air which can happen in any one place, even in the greateſt intervals of time, and yet they feel no inconveniency from it. Many of the villagers who, during the ſummer ſeaſon, bring to Geneva the produce of the flocks of the mountains, experience yet a much greater difference in the weight and denſity of the air. Even the aſthmatic are not affected by it; at leaſt a friend of mine who accompanied me on Mount Saleve, felt no pain, though greatly apprehenſive of it.

We muſt therefore have recourſe to ſome other cauſe which uſually accompanies the variations in the barometer to explain thoſe painful ſenſations which ſome people feel at ſuch times in their healths, and eſpecially in their ſtrength. This cauſe ſeems rather to be a change in the nature of the air, than in its denſity, ariſing probably from a mixture of other fluids with it, which, as they may be different, may produce very different effects. Thus a warm moiſture may relax, and the electrical fluid may have great influence on thoſe very ſenſible nerves. A friend of mine thinks he feels it in himſelf remarkably in time of ſtorms."

Extracts

Extracts from the Rev. Dr Webſter's Illuſtrations of the alterations propoſed to be made on the plan for a proviſion to the widows and children of miniſters and profeſſors, dated, Edinburgh, July 15. 1773.

Tranſmitted in purſuance of the act of laſt aſſembly [273], *appointing preſbyteries to make their returns to the truſtees at their meeting in February next.*

[Inſtead of inſerting, we refer to the articles.]

Art. 1. [240.] When application was made to the legiſlature in 1748, a capital of 50,000l. over and above the fund in the hand of contributors, was judged ſufficient; becauſe it was then ſuppoſed, agreeably to liſts tranſmitted by preſbyteries, that the maximum of annuitants would not exceed 364. But it appears from more accurate liſts and inquiries, that the number of widows of miniſters and profeſſors alive in 1749 amounted to 411, and in 1750 to 410; that in ſome ſucceeding years their number was 427; and that, taking one year with another, they have been from 1749 to 1773 at leaſt 400: from which it follows beyond the poſſibility of a doubt, that the widows of contributors may ariſe to the ſame number, and probably higher, becauſe of the encouragement the ſcheme gives to marriage; and, conſequently, that an additional capital of 20,000l. making in all 70,000l. over and above the ſums lent to contributors, is neceſſary.

N. B. Perſons poſſeſſed of the paper, intitled, *Alterations*, from which theſe extracts are taken, are deſired to correct an error in the firſt line of the laſt paragraph of p. 4. viz. "The additional number of between 20 and 30 widows to be provided for;" — for "between 20 and 30," read "between 30 and 40," as properly ſtated in Dr Webſter's letter to the truſtees, p. 5. l. 8. i. e. the differences between 364 and 400.

Art. 2. [240, 41.] The addition made to this article by the aſſembly is now inſerted. — By encouraging annuitants to marry contributors, the maximum, or the number to be provided for, would be diminiſhed. For example: Suppoſe A a contributor, to marry B an annuitant, the widow of C, and ſuppoſe B to ſurvive her ſecond huſband A, there will be at his death only one widow brought on the fund by theſe two marriages, viz. B; whereas, if A had not married B, but had married D, there would at his death be either two annuitants on the fund, viz. D his widow, and B the widow of C, or an annuitant B, and in all probability a family of children, viz. the children of A. Againſt this the chance is very ſmall, becauſe out of thirty contributors who die, twenty-ſix leave either widows or children, or both, although two of the thirty are at a medium found to die bachelors. —— When I wrote to the truſtees, I expreſſed my doubts, whether it would be prudent to run the hazard of allowing the widows who ſhall marry to enjoy even the half of their annuities till the neceſſary capital is completed, on which the very being and exiſtence of the whole plan depends; and I ſhould have been ſtill of the ſame ſentiments, if I had not ſince that time diſcovered, by ſearching the records of the Truſtees, &c. that only fourteen annuitants had married as above mentioned, from the commencement of the ſcheme in 1744, to the 1763, and only one for nine years bypaſt.

Art. 3. [241.] No alteration made.

Art. 4. [241.] — The propoſed additions are made to this article, viz. "Provided, That if ſuch aged intrants are bachelors, or widowers having no children, they ſhall not be liable for the foreſaid additional tax whilſt they remain unmarried; but in caſe of their marrying, they ſhall be obliged to pay the ſame, at the firſt term of Candlemas that ſhall happen thereafter. Provided alſo, That thoſe perſons who ſhall have been ten years probationers within the bounds of the church of Scotland, before their ordination, or admiſſion to a benefice or office in the eſtabliſhment, ſhall not be deemed within the meaning of this ſtatute, nor liable to payment of the foreſaid additional tax." — It ſeemed to be underſtood, that itinerant miniſters who ſhall be forty years of age when obtaining a fixed charge or ſettlement in the eſtabliſhment, and that miniſters ordained aſſiſtants and ſucceſſors to others, if forty years of age when obliged to accede to the ſcheme, were to be ſubjected to this tax. If contributors ſhall be of this opinion, the clauſe ſhould be made more plain and explicit, which I had no power or authority to do. —— Every one in the leaſt acquainted with the doctrine of chances, will know, that the ſum propoſed to be paid by miniſters, &c. at their admiſſion, is at a medium rather below than above what they

might

might be juſtly charged with. —— The additional tax propoſed to be levied on contributors, more eſpecially if they are widowers, who marry women much younger than themſelves [241.], appears to be reaſonable, and many approve of it: but as contributors do not ſeem generally to reliſh it, perhaps it would be more acceptable, if none were ſubjected to this tax but ſuch as ſhall marry women twenty years younger than themſelves, and that the purchaſe-money of ſuch young wives ſhould only be ten guineas, with half a guinea of addition for every year that the huſband ſhall be more than twenty years older than his wife. It may alſo be provided, that thoſe who ſhall marry annuitants, ſhall be free from this tax altogether.

Art. 5. [241.] The propoſed additions are made to this article. — The clauſe in the ſtatute 17° Geo. II. obliging the collector to make good even the rates payable by miniſters and profeſſors in the church and univerſities, though not recovered by him, that is, to pay the money out of his own pocket, can only be accounted for upon the ſuppoſition, that as theſe rates are a preferable burden on their reſpective ſtipends and ſalaries, nothing but ſupine negligence can prevent his levying them; whence it follows, that to lay the collector under the ſame obligation as to the rates of contributors, *after they ceaſe* to be members of the church or univerſities, and conſequently deprived of the principal, and in many caſes the only fund out of which he could operate payment, would be to put a conſtruction on the law, not only inconſiſtent with the reaſon on which it is founded, but contrary to every principle of equity and juſtice. For this reaſon the truſtees did from time to time relieve Mr Stewart from that ſuppoſed obligation, when ſatisfying evidence was produced, that he had done every thing in his power for the recovery of ſuch rates: but, to remove all doubts and difficulties, the clauſe in the 17° Geo. II. ſhould be explained.

Art. 6. [241.] No alteration made.

Art. 7. [241.] The whole reaſoning in the aſſembly turned upon the queſtion, Whether the preference ſhould extend over the ann? It was ſaid, That this might reduce the widows to great ſtraits, as frequently the ann is the only fund left for their ſupport till their annuities become payable. To this it was anſwered, That the objection was rather ſpecious than ſolid; becauſe, in caſe a contributor ſhould die in ſuch low circumſtances as are ſuppoſed, the collector, if he has no ſecurity upon the ann, muſt, in juſtice to the fund, attach the houſehold-furniture, &c. which will prove equally diſtreſſing to the widows. But other things were ſaid, and particularly, that an attempt to alter the law reſpecting the ann, might give riſe to an oppoſition from different quarters, and ſo might do more harm than good; which determined the aſſembly, and I am far from ſaying without reaſon, to lay aſide this article altogether.

For ſecuring the fund againſt the loſſes to which it is now expoſed in conſequence of the 30l. lodged in the hands of each contributor, various things were ſuggeſted, but found improper, or unavailing, and therefore it was propoſed that the variation after mentioned ſhould be made on the ſtatute relative to ſuch loans.

By lodging 30l. in the hands of each contributor by way of loan, it was intended to diſpoſe of between 28,000l. and 29,000l. of the capital, as it was apprehended there might be difficulty to find proper ſecurity for ſuch large ſums: and it was alſo imagined, that ſuch loans might be uſeful to future intrants, for their maintenance and ſupport, till they ſhould receive their ſtipends or ſalaries, of which they are ſeldom intitled to demand payment till a full year, or nearly that time, after their ordination or admiſſion.

But however well this part of the ſcheme was intended, and however reaſonable it appeared, when application was made to the legiſlature in the 1743, time and experience have placed this matter in a very different light. It has been long found, that the very beſt ſecurity can be got for double, I might have ſaid for twenty times the ſums which we have to diſpoſe of; ſo that one great end of the law has now ceaſed: and it is well known that the other, I mean the ſmall convenience or advantage which ſome contributors may have reaped from the loan of 30l. at their ſettlement, has been more than overbalanced by the diſadvantages with which it has been attended to themſelves or to their families.

Their annual payments are thereby increaſed near one fourth at a medium; their credit in the cloſe of life is conſiderably hurt, as the collector's preference

is equal to tailzying ſo much of their effects; and, which merits the utmoſt attention, their arrears become ſo great, that the widows, inſtead of drawing their annuities at the firſt term of Whitſunday happening a full year after the death of their reſpective huſbands, are frequently not intitled to a farthing till three years, ſometimes not till four years, and in certain caſes even five years, after the commencement of their widowhood; whereby the very end and intention of the humane inſtitution, meant for the relief of the widow and the fatherleſs, is often in a great meaſure, and ſometimes altogether, defeated.

To this it falls to be added, that the fund has ſuffered, and will in all probability ſoon ſuffer more, by the loſs, in whole or in part, of the loans of 30l. to contributors. This muſt happen when their effects are not ſufficient for repayment of the loan, if they ſhall die either bachelors, or widowers without children. It will alſo happen, as has indeed frequently been the caſe, when they leave widows who die before the debt is extinguiſhed, by detaining for that purpoſe the annuities falling due to them, and when none of their children are under ſixteen years of age.

On theſe and other accounts, I cannot entertain the ſmalleſt doubt, that it would be for the intereſt of the fund, and of all concerned, if the loans of 30l. now in the hands of contributors were repaid, and that ſuch loans ſhould not be granted to future intrants: but as I am abundantly ſenſible, that this might bear hard upon ſome contributors, and that future intrants may ſtand in need of 30l. at their firſt ordination or admiſſion, it is therefore only propoſed,

"That it ſhall be competent for the miniſters and profeſſors who have received a loan of 30l. to repay the ſame to the collector; and that no future intrant ſhall be obliged to accept of the loan of 30l. but ſhall be intitled to receive the ſame if demanded within twelve calendar months after his ordination or admiſſion, upon his granting a bond obliging himſelf to repay the ſaid ſum at the firſt term of Whitſunday happening after the elapſe of five years from his ordination or admiſſion:—It being always underſtood, and to be expreſsly provided, that miniſters and profeſſors who propoſe to repay againſt Whitſunday or Martinmas in any one year, the 30l. lent to them, ſhall give intimation thereof to the truſtees, or to the collector, at leaſt ſix calendar months before, that a proper hand may be found to whom the money ſhall be immediately lent, as is directed with reſpect to the ſums that are appropriated for raiſing the capital."

By this alteration of the law, none of the preſent contributors will be laid under any hardſhip, it being left in their option to repay the loans of 30l. they have received or not as ſuits with their conveniency: no future intrant is obliged to accept of that loan; and ſuch of them as are deſirous to receive it, are to have it on terms which every wiſe and prudent man would wiſh for, as, in order to the repayment of the ſame, he is thereby obliged to ſave a little during the early years of his incumbency, when he is ſuppoſed not to be burdened with a family. By this alſo he will thereafter be freed from the annual payment of 1l. 4s. and his widow and children will, upon his deceaſe, draw their full annuities as ſoon as they become due. And, laſtly, the fund will be ſecured againſt any loſs from future intrants, becauſe the loans of 30l. being repayable whilſt they are poſſeſſed of ſtipends or ſalaries, and in the early years of their incumbency, the collector will be able, without any difficulty, to recover the ſame.

Some future intrants may indeed die in an inſolvent ſtate, before they have been five years on the eſtabliſhment, and without leaving widows or children, from whom the loans of 30l. can be recovered by a ſtoppage of the proviſions that would have fallen due to them: but this caſe will happen very rarely; and if it ſhall be thought proper to ſecure againſt ſuch an event, this may be done in part, by making the loans of 30l. repayable in three years after the ordination or admiſſion of the contributors; which cannot be conſidered as any hardſhip, as they will then have drawn two years ſtipend or ſalary at leaſt.

If this amendment of the plan, making the loans of 30l. hereafter given to contributors, repayable in five or three years, ſhall be agreed to, the firſt article, reſpecting the riſe of the capital, muſt be expreſſed in words to the following purpoſe.

"That the capital, now limited to 50,000l. over and above the ſtock or fund, conſiſting of 30l. in the hands of each contributor, which, according to the

the rules laid down in the preſent ſtatutes, may amount to about 29,000l. or 30,000l. making in all 80,000l. ſhall be allowed to riſe to 100,000l. including the ſums lent or to be lent to contributors."

This makes the propoſed riſe of the capital no more than 20,000l. the abſolute neceſſity of which has been ſhown under art. 1. and only varies the manner of expreſſing that article in conſequence of the above amendment, becauſe the ſums thereafter in the hands of contributors will not amount to 29,000l. and will yearly diminiſh, till the miniſters and profeſſors now in the church ſhall die out, after which period ſuch ſums cannot be ſuppoſed to exceed 4500l. and may be leſs, as there will not then be more than 150 contributors at a medium poſſeſſed of the loan of 30l. each, viz. thoſe who ſhall be alive at one time during the firſt five years of their incumbency. And if the loans of 30l. are made repayable in three years, the ſums in the hands of contributors, taking one year with another, will not exceed 2700l.; ſo that the capital muſt not be limited according to this new plan, to a ſum over and above the ſums in the hands of contributors, which will be variable, at leaſt, till all the preſent incumbents ſhall die out, but limited to a ſum including what ſhall be in the hands of contributors.

Art 8. [241, 2.] After long reaſoning, the aſſembly were unanimouſly of opinion, that, taking in the whole circumſtances of the caſe, the propoſal contained in art. 8. and the other propoſals which had been ſubſtituted in its place, ſhould be laid aſide, and the law, as it now ſtands, left to take its courſe. In conſequence of this, intimation was made to me, that the contributors now aſſembled from all corners of the country expected, as I ſhould be anſwerable to my truſt, that I would uſe the powers veſted in the collector by the ſtatutes 17° and 22° Geo. II. for the recovery of the arrears now due, and for preventing any contributors from running hereafter into arrear for more than one half-year after the term of payment; ſo that all the debtors to the fund may now ſee, that inſtead of granting them any further indulgence, I am laid under an abſolute neceſſity, however painful, to go on immediately in the legal courſe of diligence, in obedience to the commands of my ſuperiors, and in juſtice to the fund, to my ſureties, and to myſelf.

The Doctor has ſubjoined to his illuſtrations, various propoſals ſuggeſted by different contributors, reſpecting the application of the ſurplus money when the capital of 70,000l. ſhall be made up, in caſe the annual produce ſhall in any one year exceed the annual burdens. As theſe propoſals are widely different, and ſome of them quite irreconcileable, it is ſubmitted to the conſideration of the contributors, whether, inſtead of deciding this queſtion juſt now, it would not be more eligible, to have a clauſe in the new ſtatute, veſting a power ſomewhere, to apply the ſurplus money to ſuch purpoſes as ſhall then appear to be in themſelves moſt juſt and reaſonable, and moſt for the benefit of all concerned.

Some neceſſary Regulations, humbly ſubmitted to the conſideration of members during the receſs, in order to be laid before the parliament next ſeſſions.

1. TO repeal the marriage-act, and remove every impediment to marriage among the common people.

2. To reduce the number of beggars, vagrants, and ſtrollers, by building houſes of induſtry in every county, and making ample proviſion for real objects of charity.

3. To prevent the pernicious practice of ſmuggling, by taking off the duties upon tea, and levying a proportionate tax upon every family in lieu thereof.—Were it not for tea, ſmuggling would ceaſe of courſe.

4. To ſubſtitute a corporal puniſhment for petty thefts, that of tranſportation being found ineffectual.

5. To render penal acts of parliament more generally known.—The law was read to the Jews annually in their ſynagogues, that none might offend through ignorance.

6. To regulate the fees of all public offices, and make the transfers of all property, like transfers in the funds, eaſy and ſafe.

7. Laſtly, To moderate the taxes that principally affect the poor, ſuch as ſoap, candles, leather, ſalt, ſmall beer, &c. and levy an equivalent on luxuries and diverſions.

Proceedings and Debates in PARLIAMENT. [350.]

ON Wednesday, Feb. 10. Sir William Meredith acquainted the House, that he was to make a motion concerning subscription. Objections were stated to the propriety of such motion; but these being over-ruled, and the order of the day called for, Feb. 25. Sir William opened the debate as follows.

"MR SPEAKER,

I have a motion to make, relative to the "Subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles, or any other test which may be required of persons at their matriculation at either of our universities:" and that this may be taken under consideration, I humbly move, Sir, for your quitting the chair. [xxxiv. 73. 525.]

To evince the propriety of taking this matter into consideration, I beg leave, Sir, to read a passage from a pamphlet written by a learned and very celebrated divine of the church of England. The passage is as follows:—"But as to the youth, who at their matriculation are injoined subscription to the thirty-nine articles, in compassion to their tender years, let them, in God's name, have every indulgence; let the custom, with respect to them, be laid aside."

This, Sir, is a quotation from a performance bearing the Dean of Gloucester's name; a performance penned professedly in defence of subscription; a performance which may be supposed to contain the substance of every thing that can be said upon the occasion; a performance to which I confess myself much beholden, and a part of which, as coinciding with my motion, I have taken the liberty to read.

Sir Roger Newdigate. I do confess, Sir, I am somewhat surprised at the motion proposed by the Hon. Gentleman. I thought this House had already decided; I thought it had on a former occasion shewn its disapprobation of such motions; I thought it had finally and for ever determined the point. Last year, Sir, we had a set of petitioners, who solicited relief in matters of subscription; their petition met with that reception it in my opinion richly deserved; this House in the strongest terms evinced its abhorrence of the measure: and doth the motion proposed by the Hon. Gentleman merit a better fate? Is it not virtually included in the petition brought in last year? For I do contend, Sir, that, under whatever appearance it may be moved, the tendency of the motion is the same; it is to set open the doors of the church, and to admit within her pale dissenters of every denomination; under the cloak of religious toleration it is to wound our ecclesiastical establishment, to overturn her fences, and lay her bulwarks in ruins. I, for my part, Sir, am heartily against the motion; and therefore shall vote for your not quitting the chair.

Welbore Ellis. It is always, Sir, my wish to give as little trouble as possible to this House; what therefore I have to say shall be comprised in few, very few words. I am entirely against the motion proposed by the Hon. Gentleman, and have many reasons why I think this House should not at all intermeddle with affairs of the kind. The several statutes confirmed by act of parliament to the two universities, are clear and explicit; by them they are impowered to make such regulations for the government of their own body, as they in their wisdom, aided by experience, shall deem fit. Now, Sir, the question seems to be, Whether the regulations the universities have thought proper to make, are such as have a tendency to a national good or a national evil? I could urge various reasons in support of the former part of the question; but not further to intrude on the patience of the House, I shall only proceed to declare, that, in my opinion, the calling on the legislative power to controul, by a solemn act of its own, the solemn acts of a body so venerable, so important, and so truly consequential, as either of the universities; I say, Sir, the calling on the legislative power in this manner, and for this end, is a mode of proceeding highly injudicious, highly imprudent, and so deserving censure, that I shall not scruple openly to profess my dislike of the measure, by voting, Sir, for your not quitting the chair.

Mr Dowdeswell. Since we seem to be entering into the quintessence of the debate, I may be indulged in expressing my concern, that the gentleman who spoke last should have sat down without giving us some of those various reasons he tells us he could urge to prove, that the universities, in so regulating their affairs as to require subscriptions from children to the thirty-nine articles, have acted consistent with the national good. From the

the gentleman's knowledge of theſe matters, I expected much information; from the ſtrength of his reaſoning powers, ſomething like argument inſtead of poſitive aſſertion in ſupport of his hypotheſis. Since, however, the gentleman hath not thought proper to gratify our wiſhes, I ſhall beg leave to take up the debate upon his own ground.

The ſubſcription required from lads to the thirty-nine articles at their matriculation is, according to the Hon. Gentleman, "a univerſity-regulation which hath a tendency to promote a national good." This, Sir, is the point I controvert, this the poſition I moſt peremptorily deny. 'Tis true, Sir, I may be ſaid to ſpeak rather partially, for I have myſelf a ſon at Oxford; but it is alſo true, that the paternal feelings would incline me to lean on that ſide moſt favourable to his actions: but, Sir, I aſk, what private, much more what national good, can accrue from a youth's ſubſcribing formularies, not one ſyllable of which it is poſſible for him to underſtand? That a boy at ſixteen ſhould comprehend the nice diſtinctions and ſcholaſtic ſubtleties contained in the articles, is not to be expected; why therefore burden his conſcience? why tie him down to profeſſions, the very meaning of which he is an entire ſtranger to? For prieſts much may be alledged; and even for others who take degrees, plauſible reaſons might be ſuggeſted: but none of theſe are applicable to youths at their matriculation; and nothing like a ſhadow of a reaſon being to be urged in favour of the practice, the private utility ceaſes; the national one falls to the ground; the judicioufneſs of the Hon. Gentleman's motion remains unrefuted; and unleſs it be contended, that this Houſe hath not a competent juriſdiction of theſe matters, there can, in my opinion, be no impropriety in your quitting the chair, in order that we may proceed to a fair and candid diſcuſſion of the motion.

Welbore Ellis. Unleſs particularly alluded to, I ſhould not, Sir, riſe thus a ſecond time to ſolicit the patient attention of this Hon. Houſe. It was from a diſinclination to trouble the Houſe, that I contented myſelf with intimating only that I could offer reaſons in ſupport of my opinion; I am now called upon, and muſt publicly declare them.

I ſhall conſider, Sir, the matter of debate before us in a private and national point of view, thus endeavouring to obviate the objections rather glanced at than urged by the Hon. Gentleman who ſpoke laſt.

The two great ſeminaries of learning, Oxford and Cambridge, were inſtituted for the inſtruction of youth in ſound learning, and the promotion of the national eſtabliſhed religion of the country; now, Sir, as religion ſhould ever go hand in hand with learning, the youth at one of the univerſities (Oxford) are taught to ſubſcribe certain formularies (as the Hon. Gentleman is pleaſed to call them), which I look upon as an act ſomewhat equivalent to that which goes under the denomination of confirmation. With reſpect, Sir, to the objection advanced by the Hon. Gentleman, "That a youth cannot poſſibly underſtand what he ſubſcribes;" upon my word, Sir, it carries with me no kind of weight, and yet I allow the little force it has; I allow the impoſſibility of a youth's underſtanding the thirty-nine articles; and I allow it on the teſtimony of a univerſity-ſtatute, which ordains, "that tutors, profeſſors, and others, ſhall inſtruct the pupils under their care in the rudiments of religion, and in the thirty-nine articles." Now, if after ſubſcribing theſe articles, they are to be inſtructed in them, the ſtatute which requires it ſufficiently implies the ſenſe of the univerſity on this head, and juſtifies me in ſuppoſing, that ſubſcribing to the articles is no more than repeating a creed, or ſaying a catechiſm, which youth are carefully taught long before they are ſuppoſed from their years capable of underſtanding the ideas conveyed by the terms adopted on the occaſion; and yet, Sir, I hope, no gentleman in this Houſe will argue againſt the utility of teaching youth to repeat the *credenda* of their religion, though thoſe *credenda* be confeſſedly too abſtruſe for their comprehenſion.

As to the ſubſcription required to the articles at their matriculation, it being, according to my notion of the thing, no more than a bare aſſent to the preſumptive truth of ſuch and ſuch *credenda*, in which they are further to be inſtructed, it is putting them in the ſtate of the ancient catechumens, and a mean adopted, as moſt likely to obtain the end, which is the promotion of private religion; unleſs, therefore, gentlemen will contend, that in a Chriſtian country it is abſurd to make Chriſtians of our youth; unleſs

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they will maintain, that it is immaterial to the ſtate what religion its members profeſs; they muſt allow, that inſtructing our youth in the religious principles of their country, is at leaſt a private good; and till it can be ſhewn, that the ſubſcription required to the articles is a meaſure in itſelf dangerous and inexpedient; until it can be demonſtrated, that it anſwers not the end propoſed, and is withal a burthen too grievous to be borne by the conſciences of our youth; until this can be done, we muſt, we ought to ſet the matter reſt entirely with that venerable body which hath hitherto for ages acquitted itſelf to the general ſatisfaction of the ſtate.

But, Sir, I go one ſtep further: The univerſity of Oxford, to which I ſhall confine myſelf, hath many rich, many royal foundations; a variety of eleemoſynary gifts have been conferred upon it by private perſons. Now, Sir, what can we ſuppoſe to have been the intention of the numerous benefactors who thus enriched this venerable *Alma Mater*? Was it not to enable her to propagate the eſtabliſhed faith? Was it not to make her the fruitful parent of a national religion? And can it be ſuppoſed, agreeable to the ſpirit of theſe benefactors, that the ſhould adopt a numerous offſpring, differing in principle, in ſentiment, and opinion, from this their pious parent? No, Sir; ſuch was never the intention of the founders of the different colleges: their deſign was to make the univerſity the guardian of the national faith; and thoſe who were willing to participate of her benefits were required, as a proof of their unanimity of ſentiments, to ſubſcribe ſundry articles, and acknowledge ſundry ſymbols, in token of ſuch unanimity.

I ſhall, perhaps, Sir, be told, "That many of the youth from whom ſubſcription is required, are in rank and fortune too exalted to ſtand in need of participating of any benefits the univerſity has to beſtow." But, Sir, they ſtand in need of inſtruction, elſe why do they reſort within her walls? Why elſe frequent her hallowed cloyſters? To fit them as members of this or another ſenate, to fit them as members of the community at large, is the buſineſs of the univerſities; and how they can be too carefully inſtructed in the religion of their country, who hereafter are to paſs acts for its promotion; how they can be too ſtrictly tied down to the eſtabliſhed faith and worſhip, whoſe civil liberties depend ſo much upon the exiſtence of our eccleſiaſtical ſyſtem: how this can be, I, Sir, upon my word, am at a loſs to conceive.

On the whole, Sir, I think it appears both for the good of individuals as well as of the ſtate, that ſome diſtinguiſhing teſts ſhould be adopted; and ſince the univerſity of Oxford for 200 years hath required ſubſcriptions; ſince during that period ſhe hath flouriſhed beyond compare, and hath annually ſent out men into the world, who for learning and morals are an honour to their country; ſince to the methods adopted by this univerſity, we are much beholden for the maintenance of the eſtabliſhed religion; I, Sir, cannot ſee any good end, but much miſchief, that would attend the propoſed alteration; I am therefore againſt the interpoſition of the legiſlature, and conſequently, Sir, your leaving the chair.

Mr Gray. I ſo much, Sir, differ from the Hon. Gentleman who ſpoke laſt, that the very argument he has made uſe of in defence of ſubſcription is the very argument I ſhould uſe againſt it. He talks, Sir, of the "neceſſity of teſts," to diſtinguiſh the godly, I ſuppoſe, from the wicked. Now, Sir, what do theſe teſts, theſe ſubſcriptions, call them what you pleaſe, what do they do? Why, Sir, they exclude from the benefits of univerſity-education a multitude of diſſenters of every denomination. I, Sir, abhor ſuch contracted notions; I am for throwing wide the gates, and letting who will come in. As to diſſenters, they are Proteſtants, they are Chriſtians; why therefore ſhould their ſons be excluded from our ſeminaries? And even with reſpect to the Roman-Catholic youth, by going to our univerſities, and mixing with our young men, their prejudices might be ſoftened, might wear off, and at length, if we breathed the Chriſtian ſpirit of toleration, diſtinctions might be at an end. For as to ſpeculative matters, they are, in my opinion, by no means material; every man knows what is honeſt and diſhoneſt, what is baſe or praiſe-worthy, what is noble or mean: in this we are all agreed. And is not this, Sir, ſufficient for the purpoſes of life? But what are theſe articles which our youth are forced to ſubſcribe? The offſpring of Monkiſh Enthuſiaſm, begot by Ignorance upon Superſtition; they are a jumble of contradictions, that paſs the line of every

man's

man's underſtanding not bewildered in the regions of metaphyſics. Away, therefore, with ſuch fanatical ſtuff. Can children underſtand them? No: grown men who have plunged into the controverſies of thoſe ignorant ages when they were framed, are altogether at a loſs. We now, Sir, live in more enlightened times. Formerly nothing but prieſts dwelt in the colleges: all their inſtitutions ſhew that they were founded for the training of ſuch men only; their chancellors were churchmen. The caſe is now widely different: they are become places intruſted with the care and education of our youth, a matter of great importance to the ſtate; their chancellors have lately been officers in civil departments; I honour the choice they have lately made. Not that I ſuppoſe the chancellors of either of the univerſities at all converſant in matters of religion, [a loud laugh through the houſe]; but, Sir, they are worthy men, and I ſhould hope, that one of them, now before me, will recommend an abolition of ſubſcription to the univerſity over which he preſides. If Oxford wiſhes to be conſidered worthy the care of our youth, let her relax from her diſcipline; let her not obſtinately perſiſt: if ſhe does, Sir, let us ſhew ourſelves friends to religious liberty, and compel her to lay aſide thoſe barriers which exclude ſuch numbers of our youth from the benefit of that inſtruction they as ſubjects of England have a right undoubted to partake of.

Mr Cornwall. There muſt, Sir, be ſomething extremely ſingular in the formation of the human mind, that arguments which ſtrike ſome ſo forcibly ſhould produce a quite contrary effect upon others. The gentleman who ſpoke laſt has furniſhed me with a ſtronger argument than any I could have produced againſt his opinion: He ſays, Sir, "That the ſubſcriptions required, operate as barriers to the excluſion of diſſenters." Pray, Sir, is not this anſwering the very end for which they were inſtituted? Was it not to exclude thoſe whoſe opinions were not conformable to the eſtabliſhed religion? So that, according to the Hon. Gentleman, we are, with an high hand, to interpoſe our legiſlative authority to remove ſubſcriptions, becauſe ſubſcriptions anſwer the end for which they were introduced! Truly, Sir, this is a pretty kind of reformation! As to the Roman-Catholic youth intermixing with the Proteſtant in hopes of converſion, it appears to me a ſingular ſcheme. Suppoſe the converſion ſhould be effected on the Proteſtant inſtead of the Catholic youth, or at leaſt ſuppoſe their prejudices againſt Popery ſhould be converted into a bias in its favour! Youth would then come into this Houſe prejudiced in favour of that religion which hath ever proved deſtructive to the liberties of their country! A bleſſed ſcheme of reformation! I am for toleration, Sir, but not of this kind; on which account I ſhall ſtrenuouſly oppoſe your leaving the chair.

Mr Charles Fox. I rejoice, Sir, to find that we are at laſt got into a debate from which I was afraid we were altogether departing. As the matter has been managed, the queſtion before this Houſe is ſimply, Whether it be at all expedient for the legiſlative power to interpoſe in an affair of this kind?

I was exceedingly young, Sir, when I went to the univerſity; not however ſo young but what the matter of ſubſcription ſtruck me. At the age of twelve, youth, when matriculated, are required to ſubſcribe *articuli fidei duntaxat*, but at ſixteen, they are to ſubſcribe the oaths of allegiance and ſupremacy. Now, Sir, whether it be ſuppoſed that their political is of more importance than their religious creed, I will not take upon me to determine; but it ſhould ſeem that the inſtitution ſuppoſes them not capable of underſtanding the ſublime myſteries of politics until ſixteen, though at twelve it is apprehended they can both underſtand, reliſh, and ſwallow down the ſublimer myſteries of religion! As to the diſtinction which hath been laid down by a Rt Hon. Gentleman who ſpoke ſome time ſince [Welbore Ellis], "that it is only ſubſcribing to what they are hereafter to be inſtructed in, and means no more than a repetition of a creed," Sir, this ſubſcription as well as repetition is a ſolemn thing; it is a ſerious atteſtation of the truth of propoſitions, not a ſyllable of which, according to the gentleman's own confeſſion, the youth who ſubſcribes can underſtand. Why therefore atteſt the truth of what he is ignorant of? Is not this to teach our youth to prevaricate, and will not an habit of prevarication lead to the deſtruction of all that prompt ingenuous frankneſs which ought to be the glory and the pride of youth?

This Houſe, Sir, is accuſtomed to accept of the ſimple affirmation of witneſſes; and is it not a dangerous doctrine

trine to teach, that becauſe an oath is not adminiſtered, a perſon may ſolemnly bear atteſtation to the truth of what being entirely ignorant of, may, for aught he can tell, be entirely falſe? I reliſh not ſuch doctrine, Sir; I think it has a dangerous tendency; and I ſhould therefore wiſh that the chair might be quitted, in order that we may diſcuſs the vaſt importance which can redound to the ſtate, as well as the infinite benefit which accrues to individuals, from their being trained moſt ſolemnly to atteſt and ſubſcribe to the truth of a ſtring of propoſitions, all of which they are as entirely ignorant of as they are of the face of the country ſaid to be in the moon!

A Member. I confeſs myſelf, Sir, exceedingly ſorry, that the Hon. Gentleman who made this motion did not laſt year trouble the Houſe on the occaſion. From the complexion of the Houſe at that time it is more than probable ſucceſs might have crowned his well-meant endeavours: however, Sir, as I entirely concur in opinion with him, I ſhall ſpeak in defence of a meaſure I ſo ardently wiſh may be adopted.

Sir, the inclination of this Houſe was known during the laſt ſeſſion; hints were dropped ſufficient to alarm the two univerſities: yet how, Sir, did they act upon the occaſion? Oxford, grown old in errors, perſiſted with an obſtinacy ſcarcely to be parallelled; ſhe would do nothing. Cambridge indeed, to ſave appearances, did — what? why as good as nothing. We are ſtill, Sir, to be ſhackled in the ſame manner as in the ſuperſtitious days of monkiſh darkneſs. The all-chearing ſun of Reformation hath indeed ariſen, but we prevent its reflecting rays from enlightening our minds in the manner to be wiſhed. The tyranny of a Laud is pleaded for; his accurſed farrago is to be crammed down the throats of our youths; and it is not enough that we have ſhaken off the Roman yoke, but our necks are ſtill to be burthened with the Calviniſtic millſtone invented by a deſpicable eccleſiaſtic. Men ſeem, Sir, to have an averſion to every kind of reformation until the evils complained of are paſt enduring. Rome tyrannized for ages uncontrouled; ſhe lorded it over mens conſciences with impunity; ſhe fomented diſcords, promoted aſſaſſinations: but till, intoxicated with ſucceſs, ſhe proceeded to dethrone potentates; till ſhe wreſted the ſword out of the hands of the civil magiſtrate, ſhe was not reſiſted: then, Sir, men felt, and redreſſed their wrongs: and ſhall not we feel and redreſs the remnants of her ſuperſtition? Forbid it, Toleration! Forbid it, Religious Liberty! No, Sir, we will perſevere, certain that in the end Truth will prevail; Common Senſe will triumph over Myſticiſm; Reaſon over Superſtition; and a rational ſyſtem of Faith and Manners over the muſty relics of Monkiſh Spirituality: I therefore, Sir, am for your inſtantly quitting the chair.

[*To be continued.*]

Part of a letter wrote by Voltaire laſt year to the late Earl of Cheſterfield

— You deſire to have my thoughts on the preſent ſtate of Europe: I rather, *now*, expected you would have aſked my opinion about other matters, which I happened to be thinking on when your laſt letter was brought me by Mr S.

It took two or three of the firſt years after your Paris peace, before the rulers of kingdoms and ſtates could think themſelves relieved, or at eaſe, from the inroads of the wild beaſts of the foreſt. Three years more were taken up in making fences. The reſt, even to this day, has been employed in ſharpening weapons. *One* I ſuſpect has laid a train of ſuch a dangerous nature, as muſt ſoon kindle into flame, and ſet the whole houſe on fire.

We ſhall not probably ſtay to ſee much of it.

Your ſpot has paſſed its meridian; luxury has taken root; the unexpected wealth got from the poor of a diſtant country, by *robbery*, has changed the bulwark of the Engliſh conſtitution, your Houſe of Commons. The people who have ruled your young K— and the kingdom, never were taught the right idea of what *we* uſed to define *liberty*. Such blindneſs and obſtinacy, or what is worſe, is doubtleſs permitted.

Proviſions, which I find by your public papers are dear in England, will not be lower till taxes on the induſtrious are leſſened, and that cannot happen till your national debt is reduced. The rulers of Europe, I am afraid, have it now in their power to prevent that event. If I was one of the band, I could ſoon find the turnpike road.

In the midſt of your nation's folly and blindneſs, I can ſee a new world opening that will prove an aſylum for all your honeſt induſtrious people, and I think a few years will diſcover the iſland of Britain to have, for its inhabitants, only two ſorts of animals, tyrants and ſlaves.

Ex-

Extracts from the Account of the voyages to the ſouthern hemiſphere [373.]*; with remarks.*

THE Dolphin, Capt. Byron, Commodore, and the Tamar, Capt. Mouat, ſailed from the Downs, June 21. 1764, and returned, May 9. 1766, to the ſame ſtation, without being able to diſcover Pepys' iſland, or to find a convenient harbour in the iſlands which they diſcovered between the tropics, in which to refreſh their men, or repair their ſhips. They were therefore obliged to direct their courſe to the iſland of Tinian, of which a flattering account had been given by Adm. Anſon in his voyage round the world.

They had ſuffered much in their paſſage through the ſtreights of Magellan; and when they arrived at the iſlands to which they gave the name of *George's iſlands*, there was ſcarce a man among them wholly untouched by the ſcurvy.

As ſoon as they entered the Magellanic ſtreights, they had an interview with the Patagonians. The deſcription which the ſeamen gave of that gigantic race on their return home, excited the public curioſity to a very high degree; and the more ſo, as the officers were enjoined to ſecrecy, and nothing tranſpired but vague accounts from common ſailors, who differed ſo much in their relations, that no credit could be given to any of their reports. In truth, the real ſtature of theſe men is to this day left in doubt. Com. Byron, in the voyage now before us, tells us, that after he had run cloſe in ſhore to Cape Virgin Mary, about four or five leagues up the north ſhore, he anchored in fifteen fathom water, and ſaw a number of horſemen riding backward and forward directly abreaſt of the ſhip, waving ſomething white, as an invitation for the crew to come aſhore. As he was deſirous to know what theſe people were, he ordered out his twelve-oared barge, and went towards the beach, accompanied by his ſecond lieutenant, and a party of men well armed. When he had reached the ſhore, he drew up his men, and went forward alone, and was met by one who afterwards appeared to be a chief. He was of a gigantic ſtature, and ſeemed to realiſe the tales of monſters in human ſhape: he had the ſkin of ſome wild beaſt thrown over his ſhoulders, and was painted ſo as to make the moſt hideous appearance ever beheld; round one eye was a large circle of white; a circle of black ſurrounded the other; and the reſt of his face was ſtreaked with paint of different colours: "I did not meaſure him," ſays the Commodore, "but if I may judge of his height by the proportion of his ſtature to my own, it could not be much leſs than *ſeven feet.* When this *frightful Coloſſus* came up, we muttered ſomething to each other as a ſalutation, and I then walked with him towards his companions; to whom, as I advanced, I made ſigns that they ſhould ſit down; and they all readily complied. There were among them many women, who *ſeemed* to be proportionably large; and *few of the men were leſs than the chief, who came forward to meet me.* —— They were all painted and clothed nearly in the ſame manner; the circles round the two eyes were in no inſtance of one colour, but they were not univerſally black and white, ſome being white and red, and ſome red and black; their teeth were as white as ivory, remarkably even and well ſet; but, except the ſkins, which they wore with the hair inwards, moſt of them were naked, a few only having upon their legs a kind of boot, with a ſhort pointed ſtick faſtened to each heel, which ſerved as a ſpur. Having looked round upon theſe *enormous goblins* with no ſmall aſtoniſhment, and with ſome difficulty made thoſe that were *ſtill galloping up* ſit down with the reſt, I took out a quantity of yellow and white beads, which I diſtributed among them, and which they received with ſtrong expreſſions of pleaſure," &c.

This is the account which Dr Hawkeſworth has given in the Commodore's name of theſe gigantic people. Mark what follows.

Mr Clark, an officer on board the Dolphin, who accompanied the Commodore at this interview, in a letter to Dr Matty, publiſhed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, ſays, "We were near enough, and long enough with them, to convince our ſenſes ſo far as not to be cavilled out of the very exiſtence of thoſe ſenſes; and ſome of them [the Patagonians] *are certainly* NINE FEET, if they did not exceed it."

Capt. Wallis, whoſe credit cannot be ſuſpected, in the account of his voyage, given likewiſe by the Doctor, differs ſo much from the above relations, that there

there is reaſon to ſuſpect, that the giants ſeen by the crew of the Dolphin in the firſt voyage, were not the ſame people that were ſeen by the crew of the ſame ſhip in her ſecond voyage.

Capt. Wallis ſays, that "having two meaſuring-rods with him, he went round and meaſured thoſe that appeared to be the talleſt among them: one was *ſix feet ſeven inches high*, ſeveral more were ſix feet five and ſix feet ſix inches high, *but the ſtature of the greater part of them was from five feet ten to ſix feet.* He adds, that their complexion is a dark copper colour, their hair ſtraight, and nearly as hard as hogs briſtles: they are well made, robuſt, and boney; but their hands and feet were remarkably ſmall. *Several of the men had a red circle painted round the left eye, and others painted on their arms, and on different parts of the face; the eye-lids of all the young women were painted black.* They talked much, and ſome of them called out *Ca-pi-ta-ne*; but when they were ſpoken to in Spaniſh, Portugueſe, French, and Dutch, they made no reply. One word of theirs could only be diſtinguiſhed, which was *chevow*: but they could repeat the words after the officers as plainly as the officers could do after one another; and they ſoon got by heart the words, *Engliſhmen, come on ſhore.* Every one had a miſſile weapon of a ſingular kind tucked into the girdle. It conſiſted of two round ſtones covered with leather, each weighing about a pound, which were faſtened to the two ends of a ſtring about eight feet long. This is uſed as a ſling, one ſtone being kept in the hand, and the other whirled round the head, till it is ſuppoſed to have acquired ſufficient force, and then diſcharged at the object. They are ſo expert in the management of this double-headed ſhot, that they will hit a mark no bigger than *a ſhilling with both the ſtones* at the diſtance of fifteen yards. It is not their cuſtom, however, to ſtrike either the guanico (a beaſt ſomewhat like our largeſt red deer) or the oſtrich with them in the chace; but they diſcharge them ſo that the cord comes againſt the legs of the oſtrich, or two of the legs of the guanico, and is twiſted round them by the force and ſwing of the balls, ſo that the animal being unable to run, becomes an eaſy prey to the hunter."

"We are the rather inclined to believe that theſe were not the ſame tribe that were ſeen by Com. Byron, as nothing is ſaid by that gentleman of the womens painting their eye-lids black, nor of the men being armed with theſe miſſile weapons. They ſeem, however, to have been the ſame who were ſeen afterwards by M. Bougainville in 1767, as they accoſted him by the word *Chevow*, or as the French expreſs it *Shava*.

"The Americans," ſays Bougainville, "have a fine ſhape. Among thoſe whom we ſaw, none were ſhorter than five feet five or ſix inches, nor none taller than five feet nine or ten inches *; but the crew of the Etoile, in 1766, had even ſeen ſeveral in the preceding voyage ſix feet. What makes them appear gigantic, adds this voyager, are their prodigious broad ſhoulders, the ſize of their heads, and the thickneſs of all their limbs. They are robuſt and well fed; their nerves are braced, and their muſcles are ſtrong, and ſufficiently hard; they are men left entirely to nature, and ſupplied with food abounding with nutritive juices, by which means they are come to the full growth they are capable of; their figure is neither coarſe nor diſagreeable; their face is round, and ſomewhat flattiſh; their eyes are fiery; their teeth very white, but large; they have long black hair tied up on the top of their heads; ſome of them had their cheeks painted red; their language ſeemed very delicate, and nothing gave us reaſon to fear any ferocity about them. We have not ſeen their women."

For this diverſity in the deſcription of a race of men that filled all who ſaw them with aſtoniſhment, if not with terror, by voyagers of undoubted credit, we can no otherwiſe account, than by ſuppoſing there are the ſame irregularities in point of ſtature among them that are to be ſeen among ourſelves; and that none of the talleſt happened to be among the number of thoſe who were ſeen by Capt. Wallis and M. Bougainville, there being a difference of five inches between the account given by Com. Byron and that given by Capt. Wallis; and nearly the ſame difference between Capt. Wallis's account and that given by M. Bougainville, which amounts to ten inches upon the whole;

* The French foot is .788 of an inch larger than the Engliſh foot; ſo that five feet ten inches of their meaſure is equal to ſix feet two inches and ſomething more than a half of ours.

a difference which one would think could not happen, if theſe voyagers had all ſeen the ſame men: and yet there is a ſtill greater difference between Mr Clark's account publiſhed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, and the account of the *very ſame men* now publiſhed in the name of Com. Byron. To whoſe authority, therefore, muſt we refer, if theſe voyagers are not to be credited? Or with what truth can it be ſaid, that the *preſent voyagers* have thrown a *true light* upon this affair, and have determined it with *truth and preciſion?* Are ten inches in mens height, the difference between Com. Byron's account and M. Bougainville's, to be conſidered as nothing in determining an affair of this kind with truth and preciſion? Or is *two feet*, the difference between the Commodore's account publiſhed in theſe voyages, and that of Mr Clark publiſhed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, coming nearer to the point? Surely, a very great miſtake is chargeable ſomewhere!

If we compare the deſcription given of the iſland of Tinian by Adm. Anſon [xi. 272.], with that given by Com. Byron in the voyage now before us, we ſhall be equally at a loſs in whoſe account to confide. The Commodore's account is as follows.

"On Wedneſday, July 31. 1765, we hauled round the point of Tinian, and anchored in the very ſame ſpot where Lord Anſon lay in the Centurion. As ſoon as the ſhip was ſecured, I went on ſhore to fix upon a place where tents might be erected for the ſick, which were very numerous, not a ſingle man being wholly free from the ſcurvy, and many in the laſt ſtage of it. We found ſeveral huts which had been left by the Spaniards and Indians the year before; for this year none of them had as yet been at this place, nor was it probable that they ſhould come for ſome months, the ſun being now almoſt vertical, and the rainy ſeaſon ſet in. After I had fixed upon a ſpot for the tents, ſix or ſeven of us endeavoured to puſh through the woods, that we might come at the beautiful lawns and meadows, of which there is ſo luxuriant a deſcription in the account of Lord Anſon's voyage, and, if poſſible, to kill cattle. The trees ſtood ſo thick, and the place was ſo overgrown with underwood, that we could not ſee three yards before us; we therefore were obliged to keep continually hallooing to each other, to prevent our being ſeparately loſt in this trackleſs wilderneſs. As the weather was intolerably hot, we had nothing on beſides our ſhoes, except our ſhirt and trowſers, and theſe were in a very ſhort time torn all in rags by the buſhes and brambles. At laſt, however, with incredible difficulty and labour, we got through: but to our great ſurpriſe and diſappointment, we found the country very different from the account we had read of it; the lawns were entirely overgrown with a ſtubborn kind of reed or bruſh, in many places higher than our heads, and no where lower than our middles, which continually intangled our *legs*, and cut us like whipcord; our *ſtockings* perhaps might have *ſuffered ſtill more*, but we wore none. During this march we were alſo covered with flies from head to foot; and whenever we offered to ſpeak, we were ſure of having a mouthful, many of which never failed to get down our throats. After we had walked about three or four miles, we got ſight of a bull, which we killed; and a little before night got back to the beach, as wet as if we had been dipt in water, and ſo fatigued that we were ſcarcely able to ſtand. We immediately ſent out a party to fetch the bull; and found, that, during our excurſion, ſome tents had been got up, and the ſick brought on ſhore.

The next day our people were employed in ſetting up more tents, getting the water-caſks on ſhore, and clearing the well at which they were to be filled. This well I imagined to be the ſame that the Centurion watered at: but it was the worſt we had met with during our voyage; for the water was not only brackiſh, but full of worms. The road alſo where the ſhips lay, was a dangerous ſituation at this ſeaſon; for the bottom is a hard ſand and large coral-rocks; and the anchor having no hold in the ſand, is in perpetual danger of being cut to pieces by the coral; to prevent which as much as poſſible, I rounded the cables, and buoyed them up with empty water-caſks. Another precaution alſo was taught me by experience; for at firſt I moored, but finding the cables much damaged, I reſolved to lie ſingle for the future, that by veering away and heaving in, as we ſhould have more or leſs wind, we might always keep them from being ſlack, and conſequently from rubbing; and this expedient ſucceeded to my wiſh.

At the full and change of the moon a prodigious ſwell tumbles in here, ſo that I never ſaw ſhips at anchor roll ſo much as ours did while we lay here; and it once drove in from the weſtward with ſuch violence, and broke ſo high upon the reef, that I was obliged to put to ſea for a week; for if our cable had parted in the night, and the wind had beat upon the ſhore, which ſometimes happens for two or three days together, the ſhip muſt inevitably have been loſt upon the rocks. I ſoon found that the iſland produced limes, ſour oranges, cocoa-nuts, bread-fruit, guavas, and paupaus, in great abundance; but we found no water-melons, ſcurvy-graſs, or ſorrel.

Notwithſtanding the fatigue and diſtreſs that we had endured, and the various climates we had paſſed through, neither of the ſhips had yet loſt a ſingle man ſince their ſailing from England; but while we were here two died of fevers, a diſeaſe with which many were ſeized, though we all recovered very faſt from the ſcurvy." &c.

It is not impoſſible but that the brambles and buſhes here complained of, may have ſprung up between the time of Adm. Anſon's leaving this iſland, and the time when Com. Byron viſited it: but it is not ſo eaſy to account for other contradictions often to be met with in the peruſal of theſe voyages; ſome of which we ſhall occaſionally point out, not with any deſign to call in queſtion the authenticity of the reporters, but with a view to clear up the truth.

In the account which Capt. Wallis gives of King George III.'s Iſland, (the only iſland that ſeems to have attracted the notice of government), he ſays, "The climate here appears to be very good, and the iſland to be one of the moſt healthy as well as delightful ſpots in the world. We ſaw no appearance of diſeaſe among the inhabitants. The hills are covered with wood, and the vallies with herbage; and the air in general is ſo pure, that, notwithſtanding the heat, our fleſh-meat kept very well two days, and our fiſh one. *We met with no frog, toad, ſcorpion, centiped, or ſerpent of any kind: and the only troubleſome inſects that we ſaw were ants, of which there were but few.*"

In the account which Lieut. Cook gives of the ſame iſland, there is this remarkable declaration: "Our reſidence on ſhore would by no means have been diſagreeable, if we had not been *inceſſantly tormented* by the flies, which, *among other miſchiefs*, made it almoſt impoſſible for Mr Parkinſon, Mr Banks's natural-hiſtory painter, to work; for they not only covered his ſubject, ſo that no part of its ſurface could be ſeen, but even eat the colour off the paper as faſt as he could lay it on. We had recourſe to muſquito-nets and fly-traps, which, though they made the inconvenience tolerable, were very far from removing it."

Nothing can be more oppoſite to each other than theſe two accounts, and yet they are reported by gentlemen whoſe veracity cannot be called in queſtion, and their report communicated to the public by a writer ſcrupulouſly attached to truth.—Quere, how to be reconciled? [*To be continued occaſionally.*]

Hair growing as an excreſcence of the vegetable kind. By Mr Hook.

A Body which had been buried forty-three years, was found in a manner wholly converted into hair. The woman was buried in a coffin of wood, and lay the loweſt of three, in the ſame grave. The others being removed, and the coffin appearing, it was obſerved, that much hair came out through the clefts of it. On removing the lid, appeared the whole figure of the corpſe, exhibiting the eyes, mouth, ears, and every part; but from the very crown of the head, even to the ſole of the foot, it was covered over with a very thick ſet hair, long, and much curled. But on touching the corpſe, the ſhape fell away as it was handled, leaving only a quantity of ſhapeleſs hair, but neither fleſh nor bones, only a ſmall part of the great toe of the right foot.

A method of raiſing ducks, by Mr Richard Malliſon, of Staplehurſt, Kent.

FRom ten or twelve ducks Mr Malliſon raiſes every year 5 or 600 young ones. He cauſes the ducks to lay ſix or eight ſets of eggs, and as they lay them puts them under hens. The hen ſits on them for a week or ten days: he then places the eggs in a horſe-dunghill, and takes care to turn them every twelve hours till they are hatched; which is generally a month; but he can force them a week ſooner if he thinks neceſſary. He then puts freſh eggs to the hen; which is kept conſtantly for two or three months; he then moſtly takes them from her at the time before mentioned. But in rainy or cold weather he lays the eggs before a fire, which anſwers the ſame purpoſe, by turning them every twelve hours.

A

A catalogue of NEW BOOKS, with remarks and extracts, continued. [376.]

FOREIGN.

Sermons by M. Formey, profeſſor of philoſophy, &c. French. 2 vols. 8vo. *Leyden.* —— All of a practical nature. M.

An examination of the doctrine relating to the ſalvation of the Heathen; or, A new apology for Socrates. By M. Eberhard. French. 8vo. *London.* —— Marmontel's *Beliſaire* has given riſe to a theological controverſy in Holland and Germany; and this volume appears in defence of that amiable philoſopher. M.

A treatiſe on public happineſs. By M. Muratori; with his life, by M. Muratori, his nephew; tranſlated from the Italian by L. P. D. L. B. French. 2 vols. 12mo. *Lyons.* —— M. Muratori ſeldom reaſons like Monteſquieu or ſpeculates like Hume: but he preaches like Tillotſon, and his diſcourſes are highly deſerving the attention of princes. M.

A collection of ſelect thoughts upon philoſophy, religion, morality, hiſtory, &c. from the writings of Leibnitz. French. 12mo. 2 vols. *Lyons.* —— It is well known to thoſe who are acquainted with the works of Leibnitz, that, excepting in his *Théodicé*, and his *Eſſays on the human Underſtanding*, there is very little order or method in any of them. His quick and lively genius, as his judicious and learned editor, M. Dutens, obſerves, would not ſuffer him to enter into a full diſcuſſion of any one ſubject, but was conſtantly puſhing him into digreſſions that were quite foreign to his firſt and principal object. This being the caſe, the collection now before us cannot fail of recommending itſelf to ſuch readers as have an high opinion of Leibnitz, but cannot purchaſe his works, or, if they could, have not leiſure to peruſe them. M.

Good ſenſe; or, Natural ideas oppoſed to thoſe which are ſupernatural. French. 12mo. *London.* —— This work is chiefly a copy, and its moſt ſtriking paſſages are little more than tranſcripts from ſome late atheiſtical productions. M.

Queſtions on the Encyclopædia. By Voltaire. French. 8vo. Vols. 8. and 9.

Elements of general hiſtory, by M' L' Abbé Millot. French. 4 vols. 12mo. *Paris.* —— A very uſeful work, which does honour to its author, and cannot fail to add conſiderably to the reputation he has already ſo juſtly acquired by his Elements of the Hiſtory of England and of France. M.

The Turkiſh empire conſidered in its riſe, increaſe, &c. by M. D' Anville, of the royal academy of inſcriptions, &c. French. 12mo. *Paris.* —— Inſtructive and entertaining. M.

An univerſal dictionary of France, containing a geographical and hiſtorical deſcription of its provinces, towns, remarkable places, &c. the preſent ſtate of its population, clergy, ſea and land forces, courts of juſtice, with an abridgement of its hiſtory, &c. By M. Robert de Heſſeln. French. 6 vols. 8vo. *Paris.* —— A valuable and very uſeful work. M.

A tour in Spain, in the year 1755; tranſlated from the Italian, by Le P. de Livoy, Barnabite. French. 12mo. 2 vols. *Paris.* —— Will afford but little entertainment, unleſs the reader have a taſte for painting. M.

Memoirs of a voyage made for diſcoveries in the Indian ſeas. By the Chevalier Grenier, &c. French. 4to. *Breſt.* —— Theſe diſcoveries relate ſolely to a plan propoſed by the author to the French miniſtry; by adopting which, the paſſage from the Iſle of France to the coaſt of Coromandel, and China, might, in his opinion, be conſiderably ſhortened. He was accordingly ſent on the expedition which he had projected, with a view to aſcertain the practicability of his ſcheme. In the two memoirs here given, he ſhews in what manner the route above mentioned may be abridged 800 leagues. — In the reference made by the King of France to his royal academy of marine, and to the royal academy of ſciences, with regard to M. Grenier's project and diſcoveries, two of the queſtions propoſed to them are, Whether the new route is practicable during the latter monſoon, or from October to April? and, Whether it is free from danger in caſe a *ſquadron* ſhould attempt it? To both theſe queſtions we here find the laſt-mentioned academy anſwering in the affirmative. M.

Inſtitutes of the law of nature and nations, in which all the obligations and rights of men are deduced from the nature of man, &c. Tranſlated from the Latin of Mr Chr. L. B. de Wolff, privy counſellor to the King of Pruſſia, &c. by Mr M——. With notes, &c. by M. Elie Luzac, &c. French. 2 vols. 4to. *Leyden.* —— Thoſe who are acquainted with the character of Baron Wolff, need not be told, that he was a diffuſe and voluminous writer. He was the author of a Courſe of Mathematics, in five quarto volumes; of a Syſtem of Theoretical and Practical Philoſophy, in twenty-three quarto volumes; of a treatiſe on the Law of Nature and Nations, in eleven quarto volumes; not to mention a great variety of other productions. In 1749 or 1750 he publiſhed an Abridgement of his treatiſe on the Law of Nature and Nations; and it is one of the moſt valuable and uſeful of all his performances: we know no work indeed, upon juriſprudence, that contains ſo much in ſo narrow a compaſs. — The preſent work is a tranſlation of this abridgement, with excellent notes, which do great honour to M. Luzac,

Luzac, and ſhew that he is well acquainted with juriſprudence. What he has chiefly in view is, to ſhew how the principles of the law of nature may be applied to a great variety of queſtions in civil life, eſpecially ſuch as relate to commerce and navigation, and how they may be applied likewiſe in ſuch a manner as to account for a great number of deciſions in the Roman law. M.

A deſcription of Arabia, &c. By M. Niebuhr, captain of engineers, and member of the royal ſociety of Gottingen. French. 4to. *Copenhagen.* —— The learned Michaelis, whoſe zeal for the honour of ſcience and literature is known to all Europe, was the firſt who propoſed, to the late Count Bernſtorff, to ſend a ſociety of men of letters into Arabia, in order to make obſervations on the manners, cuſtoms, language, natural productions, &c of that ancient country; Frederic V. ordered proper perſons to be choſen for this purpoſe; ſeveral important and uſeful ſubjects of inquiry were pointed out to them by Michaelis, and by ſome of the principal literary ſocieties in Europe; and Meſſ. Von Haven, Forſkål, Cramer, Bauenfeind, and Niebuhr, (the perſons made choice of), left Copenhagen about the beginning of January 1761, but did not reach Yemen (one of the provinces of Arabia) before the end of December 1762. So important and uſeful an undertaking does great honour to thoſe who propoſed, encouraged, and promoted it, and ſome conſiderable advantages might, no doubt, have been reaſonably expected from it, had the above-mentioned gentlemen lived; but all of them, except M. Niebuhr, died within a few months after their arrival in Yemen. Each member of the ſociety had his particular walk aſſigned to him; Forſkål, Natural Hiſtory, &c. and M. Niebuhr, Geography. The few obſervations that were made by his fellow-travellers, together with the anſwers to the queſtions propoſed by Michaelis, M. Niebuhr has inſerted in the work before us; which ſhews him to be a man of candour, modeſty, and judgement; throws new light upon the geography of Arabia; and contains many curious, entertaining, and inſtructive remarks. M. [xxv. 292. xxix. 156. xxxiv. 241.]

Man and woman phyſically conſidered in the ſtate of marriage. With figures in copper-plate. By M. de L . . ., chirurgien. French. 12mo. 2 vols. *Liſle.* —— The author writes decently, but not well; he often approaches to excellence, but ſeldom attains it. M.

The hiſtory of the royal academy of ſciences at Paris, together with the mathematical and phyſical memoirs, for the year 1769. French. 4to. *Paris.*

A voyage to California, undertaken to obſerve the tranſit of Venus, June 3. 1769; containing the obſervations of that phenomenon, and an hiſtorical account of the author's route through Mexico. By the late M. Chappe d' Auteroche, of the royal academy of ſciences. Compiled and publiſhed by M. Caſſini the younger, &c. French. 4to. *Paris.* —— The Abbé d' Auteroche may be ſaid to have fallen an almoſt ſelf-devoted martyr to Venus, —we mean in the honeſt ſenſe of the word, and without a figure. Her *tranſit* ſeems to have been his *ruling paſſion*, and he "felt it ſtrong even in death." — A little before his departure from France, being at ſupper at the Count de Mercy's, the Imperial ambaſſador, where one of the company endeavoured to deter him from the voyage, by repreſenting the many dangers attending it; he anſwered, with firmneſs, that he would proſecute it, were he even certain of dying the very next day after making a ſucceſsful obſervation of the tranſit. — At the Miſſion of St Joſeph, a village towards the ſouthern extremity of California, a peſtilential diſtemper ſeized all his aſſociates and attendants, and rendered them incapable of giving him the leaſt aſſiſtance. Not long after his arrival, the village was deprived of three fourths of its inhabitants, by a malignant and contagious fever, and long before his death was deſerted by the remainder. And when he was ſolicited by his companions, particularly the Spaniſh aſtronomers aſſociated with him, (one of whom likewiſe fell a victim to the ſame diſtemper), to fly from the contagion to Cape St Lucas, a neighbouring ſettlement; the Abbé, though death was then daily ſweeping away the inhabitants around him, was leſs ſenſible to the imminent danger of loſing his life, than to the bare chance of loſing his obſervation, or of rendering it incomplete, by the loſs of time attending the removal. And at the laſt, when ſenſible of his approaching fate, he met it with the moſt perfect reſignation and complacency, founded on the conſolation that he had happily accompliſhed, in the moſt perfect manner, the principal object of his miſſion. The obſervation of the tranſit was made by him under the moſt favourable circumſtances; and the papers he left behind him concerning it, and his other aſtronomical obſervations relative to it, conſtitute the moſt complete and ſatisfactory part of this publication. The ſickneſs and mortality did not attack the aſtronomical party till two days after the tranſit; when, on a ſudden, two Spaniſh aſtronomers and their whole retinue, conſiſting of eleven perſons, fell ſick; as did ſoon afterwards the Abbé's own immediate aſſociates and domeſtics; himſelf laſt of all catching the infection, while he was humanely employed in adminiſtering re-

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lief to the whole party. — A fact related by D. Joſeph Antoine de Alzate y Ramirez affords a ſeemingly unſuſpicious proof of the medical effects of the electric matter. A domeſtic on the lands of Don Gomez, ſecretary to the Viceroy of Mexico, who had been deprived of the uſe of both his arms, poſſibly, the author adds, from his birth, was overtaken by a thunder-ſtorm as he was returning home, and took ſhelter under a tree. He was there ſtruck by a flaſh of lightning that deprived him of his ſenſes. On coming to himſelf, he found, that he had not only received no injury, but had the ſatisfaction to diſcover that he now poſſeſſed the perfect uſe of both his arms and hands. The fact, the author ſays, is undoubted. He relates it on the credit of an eccleſiaſtic of diſtinguiſhed probity, who was a witneſs to the circumſtances; and who could have no temptation to falſify them, in the ſupport of a philoſophical ſyſtem; as the good prieſt is abſolutely ignorant even of the name of electricity or electric matter. We recollect an inſtance of the ſame kind ſaid to have happened not long ago in our own kingdom. [xxxii. 481.]. — To the preceding articles the editor has added an excellent memoir, containing an explanation of the nature of the ſolar parallax, and an hiſtorical relation of the various attempts made to diſcover it, from the earlieſt times to the preſent. It is drawn up by himſelf, and exhibits a ſhort but perſpicuous and comprehenſive view of this curious and intereſting part of aſtronomy. M.

An inquiry into the various modifications of the atmoſphere; containing a critical hiſtory of the barometer and thermometer; a treatiſe on the conſtruction of theſe inſtruments, together with experiments relative to their uſes; principally with regard to the meaſuring of acceſſible heights, and the correction of refraction. Illuſtrated with plates. By J. A. De Luc, citizen of Geneva. French. 2 vols. 4to. *Geneva.* [193.]

The Iliad of Homer, tranſlated into French verſe; with notes, a diſcourſe on Homer, and an examen of his philoſophy. By M. de Rochefort, of the royal academy of Inſcriptions and Belles Lettres. 8vo. 3 vols. *Paris.* — In this tranſlation we find both elegance, and dignity of language. The notes, &c. are alſo valuable. M.

Ælian's various [or miſcellaneous] hiſtory, tranſlated from the Greek, with remarks. French. 8vo *Paris.* — A faithful, and, on the whole, an elegant tranſlation of a writer little known to the generality of readers, though, in the opinion of ſome very good judges, he deſerves to be ranked amongſt the moſt agreeable writers of antiquity. M. Dacier, the tranſlator, has added ſome notes, which ſhew him to be a man of learning, and good taſte. M.

The ſatires of Perſius, tranſlated into verſe and proſe, intended as a ſequel to M. Dufaulx's tranſlation of Juvenal. French. 8vo *Paris.*

Fables; or, Philoſophical allegories. French. 8vo. *Paris.* — In the preliminary diſcourſe to theſe fables, which are ſaid to be written by M. Dorat, many proper encomiums are paſſed upon the celebrated La Fontaine, the unrivalled maſter of the French fable. The author calls him a fabuliſt from inſtinct. The ſilk-worm, ſays he, ſpins, the bee makes honey, and Fontaine made fables. — There is, perhaps, hardly any ſuch thing as a new moral; but the modification of ſentiment is infinitely various; and the reader who attends to theſe French fables, will not want, at leaſt, that agreeable variety. M. [434.]

The ſyſtems; a poem. French. 4to. *Geneva.* — The ſubject of this little poem is, the ſupreme being amuſing himſelf with attending to the Doctors of the Sorbonne, while they are diſputing concerning the nature of his exiſtence. However liable to ridicule the argument may be, the drama is too farcical for the Deity to bear a part in it. Nevertheleſs, it is written with humour and ſpirit; and the old bard of Ferney is ſuppoſed to be the author. M.

The Dunciad; a poem, in ten cantos. French. 8vo. 2 vols. *Paris.* — The firſt edition of this French Dunciad made its appearance in 1764, in three cantos. It is now greatly enlarged; and the ſecond volume, which contains Memoirs for the Hiſtory of French Literature, from the time of Francis I. to the preſent, is entirely new. The author, [M. Palliſſot], appears to have entered upon ſo invidious a taſk with the moſt laudable views, viz. to vindicate the rights of genius, the honour of literature, and the principles of good taſte; to check the preſumption, correct the petulance, and expoſe the futility of a ſet of *Beaûx Eſprits*, who arrogantly decry ſome of the moſt celebrated writers of the age of Lewis XIV. and particularly Boileau. Thoſe who are acquainted with the preſent ſtate of literature in France, will readily allow, that ſuch a work as the Dunciad was become almoſt indiſpenſably neceſſary, and will not fail to applaud the author's courage in the undertaking, and his abilities in the execution. M.

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affections. by Jonathan Edwards, A. M. and paſtor of the firſt church in Northampton. 5 s. *Dilly.* [256] —— This pious and ſenſible author diſcovers conſiderable knowledge of the workings of the human heart, and of the ſubterfuges, vain imaginations, and pretences, to which perſons ſometimes have recourſe under the appearances of piety. He is a Calviniſtical writer, but a hearty friend to holineſs and good works. M.

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Johannis Davidis Michaelis, prof. ordin. philoſ. et ſoc. reg. ſcient. Goetingenſis collegæ, epiſtolæ de LXX hebdomadibus Danielis ad D. Joannem Pringle, Baronetum. 5 s. ſewed. *Cadell.*

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Remarks on an inquiry into the connection between the preſent price of proviſions, and the ſize of farms [208.] Wherein the errors of the inquiry are detected, and the conſequences of the practice of monopolizing farms are explained, and proved diſadvantageous. By John Lewis, author of uniting and monopolizing farms, &c. 6 d. *Longman, &c.* —— Appears to underſtand his argument, but is tart in his replies. M.

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Fragmentum ex lib. xci. *hiſtoriarum Titi Livii Patavini, &c.* A fragment of the 91ſt book of Livy. Now firſt diſcovered and publiſhed from a collection of Latin manuſcripts in the Vatican library, and inſcribed to the celebrated Benjamin Kennicott, by Paul Jacob Bruns. fol. 1 s. *White.* —— The character of this fragment is ſaid to be that which is called *uncialis*, which is generally accounted the moſt antique, and is found in the ſmalleſt number of manuſcripts. The parchment is very thin, and of a yellow colour. There are two columns in each page, containing thirty lines, and the words have no intervening ſpace to diſtinguiſh them from each other. M.

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Poetry, &c.

Ode on an evening-view of the creſcent at Bath. Inſcribed to the Rev. Sir Peter Rivers Gay, Bt. 6 d. *Dodſley.*

The dying negro, a poetical epiſtle, ſuppoſed to be written by a Black (who lately ſhot himſelf on board a veſſel in the river Thames) to his intended wife. 1 s. *Flexney.* —— Occaſioned by a late paragraph in the London papers, intimating, that "a black, who, a few days before, ran away from his maſter, and got himſelf chriſtened, with intent to marry his fellow-ſervant, a white woman, being taken, and ſent on board the captain's ſhip in the Thames, took an opportunity of ſhooting himſelf through the head." Whatever credit may be due to this paragraph, can be a matter of no moment to the merit of the poem, which we acknowledge to be the moſt claſſical production of the kind we have lately peruſed. In tenderneſs, and variety of animated ſentiment, it approaches neareſt to the admired epiſtles of Ovid. C.

Evelina; a poem. By John Huddleſtone Wynne, Gent. 2 s. 6 d. *Riley.* —— This poem is diffuſe and declamatory, but diſturbs not the paſſions. There are, however, ſome well-fabricated lines in it, and deſcriptions not unpoetical. M.

The naval review; a poem. Inſcribed to the Rt Hon. Sir Charles Saunders, Admiral of the White, &c. By the Rev. Robert Engliſh, late chaplain to the Royal George, &c. 1 s. *Becket.* —— We know not whether the Rev. Mr Engliſh was preſent at the action he celebrates, but it is plain, from what relates to her Majeſty, that he had written his poem before the naval review had taken place. How happy for the fame

of this author, and the pleaſure of the public, that this poetical bantling, of which the author has been delivered prematurely, was not ſmothered by a ſimilar diſappointment on the ſide of the other royal perſonage! C.

A collection of poems, the productions of the kingdom of Ireland; ſelected from a collection publiſhed at Dublin, intitled, *The Shamrock; or, Hibernian creſſes* 3s. ſewed. *Bladon.* —— Made with judgement and taſte. M.

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Poems and tranſlations. By a young gentleman of the univerſity of Cambridge. 2s. 6d. *Evans.* —— In tranſlating ſome of theſe pieces, the *young gentleman* aſſumes the air of a libertine; otherwiſe we ſhould have ſuppoſed, that he had given the public a ſpecimen of his exerciſes at ſchool. C.

Public ſpirit; an ode. 1s. *Baldwin.* —— Of that mixed character of poetical compoſition which is not the object either of indiſcriminate cenſure or applauſe. C.

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A new ſyſtem of catholic theology, N° 2. *Adam, Glaſgow.* [256.]

The PROGRESS of POETRY.

YE ſacred Nine, your mighty aid impart,
Aſſiſt my numbers, and enlarge my heart!
Direct my lyre, and tune each trembling ſtring,
While POETRY's exalted charms I ſing.
How, free as air, her ſtrains ſpontaneous move,
Kindle to rage, or melt the ſoul to love.
How the firſt emanations dawn'd diſcloſe,
And where, great ſource of verſe, bright Phœbus firſt aroſe.
Where Nature warmth and genius has deny'd,
In vain are Art's ſtiff turgid powers apply'd.
Unforc'd the Muſes ſmile, above controul,
No art can tune the unharmonious ſoul.
Some rules, 'tis true, unerring you may cull,
And void of life, be regularly dull:
Correctly flat may flow each ſtudied rhyme,
And each low period indolently chime.
A common ear, perhaps, a vulgar heart
Such lays may pleaſe, the labour'd work of art!
Far other ſtrains delight the poliſh'd mind,
The ear well-judging, and the taſte refin'd.
To blend in heav'nly numbers eaſe and fire,
Would aſk an Addiſon, a Pope require:
Genius alone can force like theirs beſtow,
As ſtars unconſcious of their brightneſs glow.
Hail, GREECE! from whence the ſpark ethereal came,
That wide o'er earth diffus'd its ſacred flame:
There the firſt laurel form'd a deathleſs ſhade,
And ſprung immortal from thy HOMER's head.
There the great bard the riſing wonder wrought,
And plann'd the Iliad in his boundleſs thought.
By no mean ſteps to full perfection grew,
But burſt at once refulgent to the view.
Who can unmov'd the warm deſcription read,
Where the wing'd ſhaft repels the bounding ſteed;
Where the torn ſpoils of the rapacious war,
With ſhocking pomp adorn the victor's car!
When, from ſome hoſtile arm diſmiſs'd, the reed
On the mark'd foe directs its thirſty ſpeed,
Such ſtrength, ſuch action, ſtrikes our eager ſight;
We view and ſhudder at its fatal flight;
We hear the ſtraiten'd yew recoiling ſtart,
And ſee through air glide ſwift the whizzing dart.
When higher themes a bolder ſtrain demand,
Life waits the poet's animating hand:
There where majeſtic, to the ſanguin'd field
Stern Ajax ſtalks behind his ſeven-fold ſhield;
Or where in poliſh'd arms ſeverely bright,
Pelides dreadful iſſues to the fight:
With martial honour breathes each kindling page,
The direful havock, and unbounded rage,
The claſh of arms tumultuous from afar,
And all that fires the hero's ſoul to war.
Bold PINDAR next, with matchleſs force and fire,
Divinely careleſs, wak'd the ſounding lyre,
Unbound by rules, he urg'd each vig'rous lay,
And gave his mighty genius room to play:

The

The Grecian games employ his daring ſtrings,
In numbers rapid as the race he ſings. [grove,
Mark, Muſe, the conſcious ſhade, and vocal
Where SAPPHO tun'd her melting voice to love,
While Echo each harmonious ſtrain return'd,
And with the ſoft complaining Leſbian mourn'd.
With roſes crown'd, on flowers ſupinely laid,
ANACREON next the ſprightly lyre eſſay'd;
In light fantaſtic meaſures beat the ground,
Ordealt the mirth-inſpiring juice around.
No care, no thought, the careleſs trifler knew,
But mark'd with bliſs each moment as it flew.
Behold the ſoil where ſmooth Clitumnus glides,
And rolls through ſmiling fields his ductile tides;
Where ſwoln Eridanus in ſtate proceeds, [tides;
And tardy Mincio wanders through the meads;
Where breathing flow'rs ambroſial ſweets diſtill,
And the ſoft air with balmy fragrance fill.
Oh, Italy! tho' joyful Plenty reigns,
And Nature laughs amid thy bloomy plains;
Tho' all the ſhades poetic warmth inſpire,
Tune the rapt ſoul, and fan the ſacred fire,
Thoſe plains and ſhades ſhall reach th' appointed date,
And all their fading honours yield to fate:
Thy wide renown and ever-blooming fame,
Stand on the baſis of a nobler claim:
In thee his harp immortal VIRGIL ſtrung,
Of ſhepherds, flocks, and mighty heroes ſung.
See HORACE, ſhaded by the lyric wreath,
Where every Grace and all the Muſes breathe;
Where courtly eaſe adorns each happy line,
And Pindar's fire and Sappho's ſoftneſs join.
Politely wiſe, with calm, well-govern'd rage,
He laſh'd the reigning follies of the age;
With wit, not ſpleen, indulgently ſevere,
To reach the heart, he charm'd the liſt'ning ear:
When ſmoother themes each milder note employ,
Each milder note ſwells ſoft to love and joy;
Smooth as the fame-preſaging doves * that ſpread
Prophetic wreaths around his infant head.
Ye num'rous bards unſung, (whoſe various lays
A genius equal to your own ſhould praiſe),
Forgive the Muſe, who feels an inbred flame,
Reſiſtleſs to exalt her country's fame:
A foreign clime ſhe leaves, and turns her eyes
Where her own Britain's fav'rite tow'rs ariſe,
Where Thames rolls deep his plenteous tides around,
His banks with thick aſcending turrets crown'd.
Britannia, hail! o'er whoſe luxuriant plains
For thy free natives wave the rip'ning grains:
'Twas ſacred Liberty's celeſtial ſmile,
Firſt lur'd the Muſes to thy gen'rous iſle;
'Twas Liberty beſtow'd the pow'r to ſing,
And bade the verſe-rewarding laurel ſpring.
Here CHAUCER firſt his comic verſe diſplay'd,
And merry tales in homely guiſe convey'd:
Unpoliſh'd beauties grace the artleſs ſong,
Tho' rude the diction, yet the ſenſe was ſtrong.

To ſmoother ſtrains chaſtiſing tuneleſs proſe,
In plain magnificence great SPENSER roſe:
In forms diſtinct, in each creating line,
The virtues, vices, and the paſſions ſhine;
Subſervient Nature aids the poet's rage,
And with herſelf inſpires each nervous page.
Exalted SHAKESPEARE, with a boundleſs mind,
Rang'd far and wide, a genius unconfin'd,
The paſſions ſway'd, and captive led the heart,
Without the critic's rule, or aid of art:
So ſome fair clime, by ſmiling Phœbus bleſt,
And with a thouſand charms by nature dreſt,
Where limpid ſtreams in wild meanders flow,
And on the mountains tow'ring foreſts grow
With lovely landſcapes cheers the raviſh'd ſight;
While each new ſcene ſupplies a new delight:
No induſtry of men, no needleſs toil,
Can mend the rich uncultivated ſoil. [move,
While COWLEY's lays with ſprightly vigour
Around him wait the gods of verſe and love;
So quick the crouded images ariſe,
The bright variety diſtracts our eyes;
Each ſparkling line, where fire with fancy flows,
The rich profuſion of his genius ſhows.
To WALLER next my wand'ring view I bend
Gentle as flakes of feather'd ſnow deſcend:
Not the ſame ſnow, its ſilent journey done,
More radiant glitters in the riſing ſun.
O happy Nymph! who could thoſe lays demand,
And claim the care of this immortal hand:
In vain might age thy heav'nly form invade,
And o'er thy beauties caſt an envious ſhade;
Waller the place of youth and bloom ſupplies,
And gives exhauſtleſs luſtre to thy eyes:
Each Muſe aſſiſting, riſles ev'ry grace,
To paint the wonders of thy matchleſs face!
So when at Greece divine Apelles ſtrove
To give to earth the radiant queen of love,
From each bright nymph ſome darling charm he took,
This fair-one's lips, another's lovely look;
Each beauty plea'd, a ſmile or air beſtows,
Till all the Goddeſs from the canvas roſe.
Immortal MILTON, hail! whoſe lofty ſtrain
With conſcious ſtrength does vulgar themes diſdain;
Sublime, aſcended thy ſuperior ſoul, [dain;
Where neither lightnings flaſh nor thunders roll;
Where other ſuns drink deep th' eternal ray,
And thence to other worlds tranſmit the day;
Where high in æther countleſs planets move,
And various moons attendant round them rove,
O bear me to thoſe ſoft delightful ſcenes,
Where ſhades far ſpreading boaſt immortal greens,
Where Paradiſe unfolds her fragrant flowers,
Her ſweets unfading, and celeſtial bow'rs;
Where Zephyr breathes amidſt the bloom ing wild
Gentle as Nature's infant beauty ſmil'd;
Where gaily reigns one ever-laughing ſpring,
Eden's delights, which he alone could ſing.

* *Horace, book 3. ode 5.*

Yet not theſe ſcenes could bound his daring flight,
Born to the taſk he roſe a nobler height.
While o'er the lyre his hallow'd fingers fly,
Each wond'rous touch awakens raptures high.
Thoſe glorious ſeats he boldly durſt explore
Where faith alone, till then, had pow'r to ſoar.
Smooth glide thy waves, O Thames, while I rehearſe
The name that taught thee firſt to flow in verſe;
Let ſacred ſilence huſh thy grateful tides,
The oſier ceaſe to tremble on thy ſides;
Let thy calm waters gently ſteal along:
DENHAM this homage claims, while he inſpires my ſong.
Far as thy billows roll, diſpers'd away,
To diſtant climes the honour'd name convey:
Not Xanthus can a nobler glory boaſt, [loſt.
In whoſe rich ſtreams a thouſand floods are
The ſtrong, the ſoft, the moving, and the ſweet,
In artful DRYDEN's various numbers meet;
Aw'd by his lays, each rival bard retir'd:
So fades the moon, pale, lifeleſs, unadmir'd,
When the bright ſun burſts glorious to the ſight,
With radiant luſtre, and a flood of light.
Sure, Heav'n who deſtin'd William to be great,
The mighty bulwark of the Britiſh ſtate,
The ſcourge of tyrants, guardian of the law,
Beſtow'd a GARTH deſigning a Naſſau.
Wit, eaſe, and life, in PRIOR blended flow,
Polite as Granville, ſoft as moving Rowe.
GRANVILLE, whoſe lays unnumber'd charms adorn,
Serene and ſprightly as the op'ning morn:
ROWE, who the ſpring of ev'ry paſſion knew,
And from our eyes call'd forth the friendly dew.
Still ſhall his gentle muſe our ſouls command,
And our warm hearts confeſs his ſkilful hand.
Be this the leaſt of his ſuperior fame, [flame.
Whoſe happy genius caught great Lucan's
Where noble Pompey dauntleſs meets his doom,
And each free ſtrain breathes Liberty and Rome.
O ADDISON, lamented, wond'rous bard,
The godlike hero's great, his beſt reward:
Not all the laurels reap'd on Blenheim's plains,
A fame can give like thy immortal ſtrains;
While Cato dictates in thy awful lines,
Cæſar himſelf with ſecond luſtre ſhines:
As our rais'd ſouls the great diſtreſs purſue,
Triumphs and crowns ſtill leſſen to our view:
We trace the victor with diſdainful eyes,
And all that made a Cato bleed, deſpiſe.
The bold pindaric and ſoft lyric muſe
Breath'd all her energy in tuneful HUGHES.
His ſweet cantatas and melodious ſong
Shall ever warble on the tuneful tongue:
When nobler themes a loftier ſtrain require,
His boſom glows with more than mortal fire:
Not Orpheus' ſelf could in ſublimer lays
Have ſung th' omnipotent Creator's praiſe;
With fallen Damaſcus' fate diſplay'd to view
From ev'ry eye the ready tribute drew.
High on the radiant liſt ſee POPE appears,
With all the fire of youth, and ſtrength of years:
Where-e'er, ſupreme, he points the nervous line,
Nature and Art in bright conjunction ſhine.
How juſt the turns! how regular the draught!
How ſmooth the language! how refin'd the thought!
Secure beneath the ſhade of early bays,
He dar'd the thunder of great Homer's lays:
A ſacred heat inform'd his daring breaſt,
And Homer in his genius ſtands confeſt.
To heights ſublime he rais'd the pond'rous lyre,
And our cold iſle grew warm with Grecian fire.
Fain would I now th' excelling bard reveal,
And paint the ſeat where all the Muſes dwell,
Where Phœbus has his warmeſt ſmiles beſtow'd,
And who moſt labours with th' inſpiring god!
But while I ſtrive to fix the ray divine,
And round that head the laurel'd triumph twine,
Unnumber'd bards diſtract my dazzled ſight,
And my firſt choice grows faint with rival light:
So the white road that ſtreaks the cloudleſs ſkies,
When ſilver Cynthia's temp'rate beams ariſe,
Thick ſet with ſtars o'er our admiring heads,
One undiſtinguiſh'd ſtreaming twilight ſpreads;
Pleas'd we behold, from heaven's unbounded height,
A thouſand orbs pour forth promiſcuous light;
While all around the ſpangled luſtre flows,
In vain we ſtrive to mark which brighteſt glows;
From each the fame enliv'ning ſplendors fly,
And the diffuſive glory charms the eye.

Upon the arbitrarily cutting of Guineas offered in payment.

A Guinea t'other day was try'd,
And Scales the jury were;
Juſtice was counſel on its ſide,
But Sheers, the judge, ſat there.

The Jury verdict gave, and ſaid,
That it was good, though light;
For wear the law allowance made,
To cut it was not right.

Sheers then cry'd out, in helliſh fury,
To hear Scales talk of law,
The fact alone is for a jury;
Then ſnapp'd the guinea in his jaw.

Lines written by Mr Garrick, upon the back of his own picture, which was ſent in July 1773 to a gentleman of the univerſity of Oxford.

THE mimic form on t'other ſide,
(That you accepted, is my pride),
Reſembles one ſo prompt to change,
Through ev'ry mortal whim to range,
You'd ſwear the lute ſo like the caſe;
The mind as various as the face.
Yet to his Friends, be this his fame,
The heart's eternally the ſame.

HI-

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

TURKY.

The unſucceſsfulneſs of the Turks has occaſioned great murmurings and tumults among the populace. To appeaſe theſe tumults, and leſſen the idea conceived of the Ruſſian victories, near 3000 Ruſſian priſoners, with young Prince Repnin, were carried, on the 19th of June, in triumph through the principal ſtreets of Conſtantinople. But what perhaps will have a greater tendency to anſwer this end is, that a ſmart action has happened at Siliſtria, to the diſadvantage of the Ruſſians, which has obliged M. Romanzow to repaſs the Danube. The following letter, written by an officer in the Ruſſian army, to his friend at Vienna, dated July 14. gives the moſt diſtinct account of that action that has yet appeared.

"The united bodies of the Generals Weiſſiman and Potemkin paſſed the Danube, below Brahilow, the 18th and 19th of June, and marched directly towards Lake Kalafor, where they found a detachment of Ottomans in a ſort of retrenchment. The Ruſſian cavalry having advanced forward, were attacked by the Ottoman horſe, and driven back on their foot; who, in their turn, drove back the Ottoman horſe; during which time the Ottoman foot had left their retrenchments, and joined Seraſkier Numan Pacha. After this the whole Ruſſian army paſſed the river between the 20th and 24th, without loſs. Gen^{s} Weiſſman and Potemkin were detached the next day, with 15,000 men, to inveſt Siliſtria, (which was defended by three Pachas and 24,000 men), who, on the 27th, marked out the poſts where they thought proper to make an aſſault. Gen. Potemkin attacked, at break of day, a retrenchment of Turks, placed on a mountain that commanded the town; which the Turks defended with the greateſt bravery, killed vaſt numbers of Ruſſians, and, leaving their retrenchments, purſued them to the bottom of the mountain. Gen. Weiſſiman, profiting from the imprudence of the conquerors, cauſed ſome Ruſſian regiments to march up the mountain, and take poſſeſſion of their lines; which obliged the Turks to march into the town.—The 29th the whole Ruſſian army aſſembled before Siliſtria. M. Romanzow made the neceſſary diſpoſitions for the aſſault; but could not execute it, on account of the continual ſallies of the Turks. In the mean time the Marſhal having received advice, that the Grand Vizir had detached 50,000 men to the aſſiſtance of the beſieged, and that himſelf intended to march to cut off the retreat of the Ruſſians, the Marſhal determined to raiſe the ſiege; and to cover his deſign, orders were given to keep up a briſk fire during the night of the 30th, when he began his retreat in good order.—The 1ſt of July they arrived at a defile, which they were neceſſitated to paſs, which was defended by 13,000 Turks. Gen. Weiſſiman immediately fell on the front of them, having firſt detached ſome regiments to flank the Turks. The Turks oppoſed them with great valour, and entirely ſurrounded the rearguard. It was at this inſtant Gen. Weiſſiman fell, when he was leading ſome of his broken troops to a freſh attack. Happy for the Ruſſians, at this time their detached regiments flanked the Turks, who thinking them more numerous than they were, left the defile, and the Ruſſians marched through it, and repaſſed the river the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th of July, and the 7th ſung Te Deum. The Ruſſians reckon their loſs at 10,000 men, but they ſay the Turks loſt at leaſt as many."

"*Hague, Aug.* 21. Pr. Gallitzin, the Ruſſian ambaſſador, has received a letter from Count Romanzow, dated July 17. at the camp near Garabella, where the Marſhal mentions the repaſſing the Danube without loſing a ſingle man, or a baggage-waggon, notwithſtanding they had the whole Turkiſh army of the Grand Vizir behind them; and that the Ruſſians are in a very good ſituation; they only lament the loſs of General Weiſſman; but, upon the whole, the preſent campaign has been very happy for the Ruſſians."

"*Conſtantinople, July* 17. The 5th inſt. the Porte received the agreeable news of a complete victory obtained by Numan Pacha, Koel Kilhaya, and Muderis Oſman, over a body of 25,000 Ruſſians, who had beſieged Siliſtria. The loſs of the enemy conſiſted in 8000 killed on the field, beſide 4000 priſoners, who, according to other advices, had been ſince maſſacred by the Janiſſaries. Our trophies conſiſt in ſixty pieces of cannon, &c.; and the victory was ſo complete that there is not a Ruſſian left on the right ſide of the Danube."

"*Conſtantinople,*

"*Conſtantinople, July* 19. Some time ſince the Grand Signior wrote with his own hand an eloquent and pathetic letter to the Grand Vizir, with an order to publiſh it in his army. In this epiſtle his Highneſs recalls the ancient glory which attended the name of Muſſulman, the rapid ſucceſſes of the Ottoman troops, their numerous conqueſts, the many examples of heroiſm ſhewn by the Spahis, Janiſſaries, and even by common ſoldiers; and compares thoſe times with the ſevere checks they had met with from the Ruſſians during the preſent war. This reverſe he attributes to their want of ſubordination, and impatience under diſcipline; and concludes by exhorting all the different corps of his army, and particularly the Janiſſaries, to re-eſtabliſh the honour of their nation, to obey their commanders, and by that means revive their former honour. This letter has produced the deſired effect: our troops have ſince ſhewn examples of heroiſm, and we have ſeen them attack the enemy in their retrenchments before Siliſtria five different times, and at length drive them out ſabre-in-hand."

"*Venice, July* 8. The ſucceſſes which the Ruſſian fleet under Count Orlow meet with ſo repeatedly, are amazing: every ſhip that arrives from the Archipelago brings advice, either of the Ruſſians having taken ſome of the iſlands, or defeated the Turkiſh ſquadrons. The following account is juſt arrived here, by a French frigate of 32 guns, the Heſperus, Chev. Mapeau, commander, who was at anchor in the harbour of Linoſa, in the iſland of Cyprus, when the Ruſſians landed their men there. The ſquadron which ſome time ſince had attacked and taken the city of Candia on the iſland of the ſame name, left a garriſon there, and proceeded to Cyprus with the ſame intent. They firſt attempted a landing at Famaguſta, but were beat off from thence by the Turks, the harbour not being capable of receiving ſhips of large burthen: the Ruſſians attempted landing in their boats and ſhallow gallies, but were inceſſantly beat off by the cannon and ſmall arms from the ſhore. From Famaguſta the ſquadron immediately proceeded for Linoſa, where the Heſperus, and ſeveral other European veſſels of different nations lay; who were commanded by the Ruſſians not to ſtir out of the harbour till they had effected a landing of their troops, which, after a ſmart cannonading between the ſhips and the caſtle, was effected, and the town abandoned to the enemy; the inhabitants, ſoldiers, &c. having retired to Nicoſin, the capital of the iſland, which the Ruſſians were marched againſt, when the Heſperus left Linoſa."

"*Leghorn, July* 10. By a French ſhip arrived here from the Archipelago, we are informed, that all the Greeks in the Morea have publicly and abſolutely declared themſelves ſubjects to the Empreſs of Ruſſia; in conſequence of which Count Orlow has landed a number of ſoldiers from his fleet, and taken poſſeſſion of moſt of the principal towns and fortreſſes in the name of her Imperial Majeſty."

"*Conſtantinople, June* 18. Nothing was wanting to complete the triumph of the Porte in Egypt, after defeating Ali Bey [381.], but the conquering the rebels who ſided with him; which their avarice has happily ſpared them the trouble of doing: for no ſooner was the news arrived of Ali's defeat, than the chiefs who were of his party, began to quarrel about dividing his treaſures; and the Druſes, the Arabs, and the Mutualis, took up arms. Chiek Daher, that old and renowned warrior, at the age of upwards of eighty, full of courage and vigour, had the grief to ſee ſome of his own children in arms againſt him; upon which he mounted his horſe, and at the head of his troops gave battle to his children and former friends, with their forces; when he had the misfortune, not only to be defeated, but killed, as he was fighting with amazing courage. The ſame accounts add, that all is in confuſion in thoſe parts.

"*Conſtantinople, June* 23. An Emir Baſſa, attended by 30 Spahis, has juſt arrived here with the following account of the city of Bagdat being taken by the Perſians.—A great number of Perſian pilgrims arrived at Bagdat, in the month of April laſt, in order to viſit the tombs of the Prophet Ali, and ſome of the other Imanies which lie not far from the city. Theſe pilgrims, amounting to near 1500, and having an eſcort of 50 ſoldiers, gave the Beglerberg of Bagdat ſome ſuſpicion, and in conſequence he denied them admittance into the city, but aſſigned them ſome caravanſeras in the ſuburbs of the weſtern ſide of the Tigris. This lodgement the Perſians were obliged to ſubmit to, which they did with much reluctance, but manifeſted their diſcontent

diſcontent in ſuch a manner, that confirmed the Viceroy in his opinion, that they came with other views than thoſe of religion. This opinion was not ill founded, as in about ten days from the arrival of the pilgrims, ſome horſemen arrived at Bagdat, with an account of a Perſian army of 60,000 men, having entered the province of Chaldea, and was within two days march of the city. The Beglerberg on this intelligence made every preparation for defence, and muſtered all the garriſon; but unhappily ſome mutinies having reigned amongſt the men, on account of their pay, they refuſed to fight, and deſerted in great numbers to the Perſians in the weſtern ſuburbs, who had now thrown off their diſguiſe, and appeared that they really were ſoldiers. The Viceroy, thus deſerted, retired with about 2000 Janiſſaries into the caſtle at the north-weſt corner, on the river Tigris. The Perſian army had now arrived, and to their great joy entered the city without ſtriking a ſtroke, and poſſeſſed themſelves of every part but the caſtle, which the Beglerberg had fortified, and declared he would die in it before he gave it up."

POLAND.

"*Warſaw, July* 22. The following particulars are related concerning a late attempt againſt the King's life. As the King was returning a few days ago from Grybow, a ſeat belonging to the Counteſs Ogynſki, the Lady of the Great General of Lithuania, the Sieur Dobel, his Majeſty's Maſter of the Houſe, came up to the King, and told him, he thought he had better take another route, he having ſome reaſon to ſuſpect, from words which he had overheard, that the way he was in was not perfectly ſafe. The King thought proper to pay ſome regard to the advice he received, and went another way to his palace. Upwards of forty perſons are already taken up for being concerned againſt the King's life."

"*Warſaw, July* 27. It begins now to appear very plain that the common cauſe has united all the confederacies, whoſe intention is certainly to drive the foreign troops from the kingdom. The King himſelf and all the great officers of ſtate ſeem inclined to favour this reſolution. At Guerna a formidable confederacy is formed, at the head of which is the Chancellor of Lithuania, the Colonel of the King's Guards, and many other perſons of importance. They have publiſhed their intention by manifeſto, and invite all their fellow-ſubjects to join them."

"*Warſaw, July* 27. His Poliſh Majeſty has delivered a note to the miniſters of the three united powers, by which he complains, that his finances are entirely ruined by the preſent confuſion, and bad ſituation of his affairs; ſo that he is not able to keep up his houſehold. To which the miniſters of thoſe powers anſwered, that his Majeſty is to receive 100,000 ducats per ann. from each court, as ſoon as the affairs of the kingdom can be ſettled."

"*Warſaw, Aug.* 4. Whilſt the chamber was ſitting, on Monday, on the judgement of the regicides, his Poliſh Majeſty came into the court, and, being ſeated on the throne, interceded in the moſt pathetic manner, not only for the life of the man who ſaved him, and brought him back [xxxiii. 596.], but for all the others, repreſenting them as the innocent victims of the infamous projects of their ſuperiors, and being obliged to obey, at the riſk of their lives, the orders of their commanders. Not ſatisfied with this ſtep, which certainly does great honour to his Majeſty's clemency, he ſpares no pains or arguments with the judges in their favour. As to his deliverer, there is no doubt of his eſcaping, in conſequence of his Majeſty's promiſe to him; but it is poſſible the chamber may think it neceſſary to make, by the puniſhment of the others, a ſtriking example of ſo dangerous and daring an attempt." *Lon. g.*

"*Warſaw, Aug.* 4. The day on which the commiſſion eſtabliſhed to judge the regicides was to put an end to its ſittings, there were preſent great numbers of perſons of both ſexes. The King went thither at eleven o'clock, and made ſo affecting a ſpeech that all the auditors ſhed tears, which he concludes thus: "Is it not true, that in the execution of your preſent functions you are guided in ſome meaſure by your love for my perſon? let my repreſentation then, let my prayers, produce their deſired effect. I am the injured party; it is my cauſe; and it is I who beg, who conjure you, that no blood may be ſpilt. But what ought to determine you as judges is, that the end of puniſhment is to prevent future crimes, and to inſure the ſafety of the public by the fear of puniſhment. Theſe ends will beſt be anſwered by the new laws I have counſelled you to enact; till then all puniſhment

puniſhment is cruel, becauſe uſeleſs. If ever your affection, your eſteem, for me, Noble Judges, have wrung from you this confeſſion, that I have ſuffered greatly, but innocently; that my ſincere love for my country, that the uninterrupted pains I have taken for its welfare, have not deſerved that I ſhould drink theſe dregs of bitterneſs, it is now in your power to afford me conſiderable relief. Grant me the lives of theſe priſoners; I will receive them at your hands as the nobleſt preſent that ever was made me: as long as I live, Noble Judges, I ſhall feel the livelieſt ſentiments of gratitude for it; and when, at laſt, the courſe of nature ſhall put a period to a being worn out with care, I ſhall expire with ſo much more eaſe and tranquillity, if the ſucceſs of my preſent prayer to you can make my heart and mouth pronounce with greater confidence theſe laſt words: "Forgive me, O Lord, as I have forgiven them." — The paſſing ſentence was poſtponed.

"*Warſaw, Aug.* 11. The negotiation between the Pruſſians and the city of Dantzick is farther from being concluded than we thought it to be. The Pruſſians, on their ſide, inſiſt upon always having a guard of fifty men at the port called Fahrwaſſer, an exemption from all duties for the paſſage of their merchandizes, and a duty of 300,000 crowns per ann. for the revenues of the port: or, if the city is not willing to be ſubject to this duty, Pruſſian caſhiers ſhall be placed at the port, authoriſed to receive, on account of the King, the fifth part of the whole revenue. The city, on the contrary, demands the unlimited liberty of its own port, of its commerce, of the Viſtula, and of the eccleſiaſtical funds within its territory, and is willing to redeem all theſe things by a ſum paid down once for all. The citizens wait with impatience the iſſue of theſe negotiations; but they do not appear diſpoſed to abate of any thing demanded by them."

Russia.

"*Peterſburg, July* 23. A plan has been offered to the public for the eſtabliſhment of a Perſia company with many excluſive privileges. Its operations are not to commence till 1250 ſhares of 200 roubles each are taken; foreigners to be permitted to take as far as one fourth part of theſe ſhares; no one perſon to poſſeſs a greater portion than one twentieth of the whole amount. The company to eſtabliſh and maintain itſelf by its own fund, without any pecuniary aſſiſtance from the crown." *Lond. gaz.*

"*Peterſburg, Aug.* 3. Letters from Moſcow, of July 26. brought us the melancholy news of a dreadful fire, which happened the day before in that city. By a violent ſtorm of wind the flames ſpread a German mile round, and deſtroyed the moſt ſtately buildings and palaces of the nobility. The merchants eſcaped this calamity, the fire not extending to the quarter they inhabit." *Lond. gaz.*

"*Peterſburg, Aug.* 21. Her Imperial Majeſty has iſſued orders for raiſing the taxes on each burgher and peaſant houſe throughout her dominions. Previous to theſe orders a manifeſto was publiſhed, enumerating the large expences of maintaining the laſt war againſt the Turks, and the additional expence of the preſent. It likewiſe ſets forth the diſtreſſed ſtate of the treaſuries, which makes it neceſſary, for the ſafety of her Imperial Majeſty's dominions and people, to lay on an extra tax for the ſupport of the army, navy, &c."

Denmark.

"*Algiers, June* 24. On the 7th of laſt month the Daniſh man of war the Groenland, commanded by Count de Molke, put into this port. This is the ſame ſhip which brought here laſt year Rear-Adm. de Hoogland, who renewed the peace between Denmark and this regency. She wintered at Liſbon, having waited there for four tranſport-veſſels, who have brought, under her eſcorte, the preſents of warlike ammunition, pieces of artillery, and marine rigging of every kind, promiſed this regency by Adm. Hoogland. The maſts ſtipulated for in the treaty, not being found among the reſt of the preſents, Count de Molke, the Daniſh conſul, in order to ſatisfy the Dey, who exacted double the value of the maſts in money, conſented to make him amends by giving him a large quantity of lead."

"*Hamburg, July* 30. A proclamation has been publiſhed, dated at Friedenſburg, July 2. 1773, ſigned by his Daniſh Majeſty, and counterſigned by Count Bernſdorff, by which all creditors, or other perſons, who may have any demands or pretenſions to form upon the counties of Aldenburg and Delmenhorſt, on account of debts contracted either by his

his preſent Daniſh Majeſty himſelf, or by his predeceſſors, are ordered to appear at the city of Aldenburg before one of the regency of that county, (who is named in the proclamation), to give in an exact ſtate of their claims, in ſuch manner that accurate and authentic information may be obtained of the amount thereof." *Lond. gaz.*

GERMANY.

"*Ratiſbon, July* 18. The country of Bavaria has felt a ſcourge, which they find more difficult to guard againſt than ſtorms and hail, and which is more dangerous, as it is more laſting: It is the ravages committed by ſwarms of rats and mice. There are places that have been ſowed ſeven different times, which have been as often devoured by the beforementioned vermin. The neighbourhood of Magdeburg is equally infeſted with them. One circumſtance, however, is remarkable, that theſe deſtructive animals have not penetrated into the Upper Palatinate."

"*Brome, in the country of Zell, July* 8. Our fields lately promiſed us a moſt abundant harveſt, but we have unhappily experienced a moſt terrible reverſe. A ſtorm has deſtroyed all the fruits of the earth. No perſons here were ever witneſſes to ſuch hail, both as to its quantity and duration. Many of the hailſtones were of the ſize of a common coffee-cup, with many points, and were ſo hard that it was with difficulty they were broken with hammers. Several weighed above a pound. The deſtruction occaſioned by this ſtorm is immenſe. Whole villages, beſides the loſs of their harveſt, have had all their fowls killed or dangerouſly wounded, and the cattle of all ſorts have greatly ſuffered. The linen which was ſpread in order to be whitened, was torn in pieces, and ſeveral perſons, who were not able to reach ſhelter, were killed, or mortally wounded."

"*London, Aug.* 30. A letter, of which the following is an authentic copy, was ſent by laſt Tueſday's poſt.

"To her Imperial Majeſty, the Empreſs-Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, &c.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

I humbly beg leave to repreſent to your Majeſty an affair with which you are not unacquainted; I mean, the Dutch loan on Sileſia, which was borrowed by your father the Emperor Charles VI. Your Majeſty diſcharged the intereſt to the 1ſt of January 1741, ſince which nothing has been paid.

When your Majeſty ceded part of Sileſia to his Pruſſian Majeſty in 1742, he agreed by the 7th article of the treaty of Berlin, concluded that year [iv. 283.], to pay the ſame, ſubject to a liquidation with the Dutch; but as nothing has been done therein, forces me (who am a very great creditor, and greatly diſtreſſed on that account), to apply to your Majeſty, in hopes that as the ſame was contracted by your Royal Father, you will be graciouſly pleaſed to interpoſe your Royal authority with his Pruſſian Majeſty on behalf of the creditors, who have been kept out of their property thirty-two years and a half.

If his Pruſſian Majeſty has any claim on Holland, it is neither law nor equity ſtopping this loan, being a debt he never contracted. In fact, he makes repriſals upon your Majeſty's creditors; and unleſs his Majeſty pays this loan, he has no right to keep Sileſia in prejudice of the mortgagees.

As your Majeſty's honour is greatly concerned to ſee the ſame paid, I flatter myſelf you will repreſent the ſame to his Pruſſian Majeſty.

I hope your Majeſty (who is ſo juſt a princeſs) will not be offended on my making this application; but there is no body elſe I can apply to but your Majeſty, as being heireſs to the Emperor Charles VI.

I am, with the greateſt ſubmiſſion, your Majeſty's moſt humble and moſt obedient ſervant.

London, Aug. 24. 1773.

P. S. On the 1ſt of laſt month my loan with intereſt amounted to 57,075 guilders. — By the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748 [x. 536.], England guaranteed Sileſia to his Pruſſian Majeſty, and ought to ſee that juſtice is done to mortgagees."

UNITED PROVINCES.

"*Hague, Aug.* 27. A convention was concluded on the 28th of laſt month, between the States-General and the court of Verſailles, for reciprocally exempting their ſubjects from the *droit d'aubaine*, ſimilar to what that court has within theſe two years agreed to with many others of its neighbours." *Lond. gaz.*

"In France, on the death of any foreigner who had taken up his fixed reſidence there, the King ſucceeds, by the

Droit de' Aubaine, alibi nati, to the moveable eſtate of the deceaſed. But where a foreigner goes to that kingdom as a traveller, a merchant, or a public miniſter, without an intention of fixing his domicil there, the *Droit d' Aubaine* is excluded." *Erſkine's Inſtitute.* —— "The Switz, Savoyards, Scots, and Portugueſe, are exempted, being deemed natives and *regnicoles*." *Dict. Arts and Scien.*

FRANCE.

"*London, Aug.* 28. Authentic letters juſt received from Paris declare, that the Chevalier Grenier is going out with a ſmall ſquadron from Breſt to the Eaſt Indies, upon a ſecret expedition." [429.]

ENGLAND.

On the 19th of July came on to be tried, before Lord Mansfield and a ſpecial jury, a cauſe between Alexander Campbell, Eſq; and William Hall, Eſq; collector of the cuſtoms in Granada, for ſeizing the ſugar of the plaintiff, as forfeited, for non-payment of a duty of four and a half per cent. lately impoſed on all commodities ſhipped off the ceded iſlands, *by his Majeſty's authority only*, without conſent of parliament, or any act of the aſſembly of the iſland. As a more important cauſe than this has not been litigated ſince that of Hampden, the jury found the facts, and the legal merits of the cauſe are referred to be argued the enſuing term.

An appeal brought by Mr W. Governor of New Hampſhire, from the report of the Lords of Trade, on a complaint by Mr L. one of the King's council in that province, was heard before the privy council on the 22d and 29th of July. — The charge conſiſted of the following articles. 1. That the Governor, with the concurrence of his council, (compoſed altogether of his relations, except the complainant), had taken away the lands of grantees under the crown, upon ſuggeſtion only that they had not performed the conditions of their grants; but without the intervention of a jury, or any legal proceſs, and generally without notice to the parties. 2. That he had taken away the lands granted to the late Governor, and by him deviſed to his widow, upon an extrajudicial opinion of his council, importing, that the title of the late Governor had no validity. 3. That, in an action brought for his own benefit, upon a bond he had purchaſed, the judges were three times changed, till a judgement upon a particular queſtion ariſing out of the action, was given in his favour. And, 4. That he had, contrary to his inſtructions, omitted to tranſmit copies of the proceedings of council ever ſince his appointment. — None of theſe charges were denied by the Governor; but his counſel very ingeniouſly endeavoured to extenuate them. — The giving judgement was deferred.

"*London, Aug* 23. We learn, that a very important geographical diſcovery has lately been made with regard to the Eſkimaux by the crew of a veſſel juſt arrived at Amſterdam from the coaſt of Hudſon's Bay, which fell in with Capt. Phipps [388.] off Terra de Labradore. The ſkipper happened to be well acquainted with the Greenland tongue, and from his intercourſe with the Eſkimaux, has confirmed a ſuſpicion long ago entertained by Wormius and other learnel men, viz. that the laſt-mentioned natives, and the inhabitants of Greenland, are one and the ſame people. A Daniſh miſſionary alſo has corroborated the above intelligence: for, taking a voyage to North America a ſhort time ſince, he penetrated into the country of Labradore, as far as the weſtern coaſt of Davis's ſtreights; where, on the 4th of September of laſt year, he met with a company of 200 Eſkimaux, whom he addreſſed in the Greenland tongue, and was perfectly well underſtood by them. He gained the affections of theſe ſavages ſo much, by this diſplay of his intimate knowlege of their execrable jargon, that they overwhelmed him with careſſes, and would not ſuffer him to depart, after a conſiderable ſtay which he made amongſt them, till he had given them a ſolemn promiſe of returning the following year: A compliment evidently paid him on account of his proficiency in their language, by theſe accompliſhed beings, who call themſelves *karalit*, which in their tongue ſignifies men, and who, like the Greeks, call all other nations by a word which ſignifies barbarians. Human vanity, we ſee, thrives equally well in all climates; in Labradore as in Aſia. Beneficent Providence has dealt out as much of this comfortable quality to a Greenlander or a Kamtchadale, as to the moſt conſummate French *petit maitre*."

"*London, Aug.* 26. The Hound ſloop of

of war, juſt arrived from Falkland's iſlands, upon which voyage ſhe was abſent from England two years and four months, did not loſe one man by ſickneſs during the whole time, and only three by accident; whereas the Juno loſt fifteen hands by ſickneſs only in her paſſage to thoſe iſlands."

"*Geneva, July* 21. We learn by letters received from London, that Mr J. A. de Luc [415.] has been preſented to their Britannic Majeſties, who gave him a moſt gracious reception. This learned man made, in the preſence of their Majeſties, an experiment of a barometer, invented by him, for finding exactly the height of inacceſſible objects. He meaſured a tower, and his calculation being ſoon after verified by a line, he only varied a few inches. The King hath granted him permiſſion to place his barometer in his Majeſty's obſervatory, and the Queen has done him the honour to accept of an hygrometer of a new conſtruction."

John Lennard, Thomas Graves, and John Gay, three bailiffs followers, were tried at the Old Bailey, July 10. Lennard for raviſhing Miſs Boſs, and Graves and Gay for being acceſſories before and after the fact. Lennard was capitally convicted. The other two having been found guilty as acceſſories, were ſentenced to be burnt in the hand, and to remain in Newgate a whole year. Lennard was executed at Tyburn, Aug. 11. The Sunday before he ſuffered he received the ſacrament at the chapel in Newgate, from the hands of the Rev. Mr Temple, and then, in the moſt ſolemn manner, declared to that gentleman, that he was entirely innocent of the fact for which he was to die; that he had been repeatedly intimate with Miſs Boſs, with her own conſent; and that all the reaſon he could conjecture for her proſecuting him was, that he had communicated this matter to Graves, who availed himſelf of the ſecret, and found means to get into the young lady's room, and really perpetrated the fact with which ſhe accuſed Lennard. In this ſtory he perſiſted all the time he afterwards remained in Newgate. But Mr Temple ſuſpecting his veracity, delivered a paper to Mr Toll and another perſon, who adminiſtered ſpiritual comfort to the malefactors in their laſt moments, in which he requeſted them to aſk Lennard about thoſe two aſſertions juſt before he was turned off. This requeſt Mr Toll and his colleague punctually complied with; and the unhappy man acknowledged, he had taken the ſacrament to an abſolute falſehood; that he was taught in Newgate to believe it might do him ſervice; that he found his miſtake too late; and all the amends he could make was, to acknowlege the truth before he left the world; and begged pardon of God for having acted in ſo atrocious a manner."

SCOTLAND.

On the 11th of Auguſt the Bank of Scotland and the Royal Bank began to receive in payments the notes of Meſſ. Douglas Heron & Comp.; and next day a general meeting of the laſt-mentioned banking company was held at Edinburgh, in which it was unanimouſly reſolved to give up buſineſs from that date. This was forthwith advertiſed in the papers, and notice given, that the Edinburgh banks receive the company's notes in payments, and that Edinburgh notes are given in exchange for them at the offices in Air and Dumfries. At the abovementioned meeting a reſpectable committee was appointed for managing and winding up the affairs of the company.

The bank of Scotland receive all cut, broken, or defaced guineas, half-guineas, and quarter-guineas, at the rate of 3 l. 17 s. 10½ d. per ounce, for any quantity not under one ounce [392.]. This was begun on the 20th of Auguſt.

Bills are now drawn by the Edinburgh banks on London at ſight, at three fourths per cent.; a lower rate of exchange than we have had for fifteen years paſt.

A general meeting of the adventurers in the bank of Scotland is advertiſed to be held on the 21ſt of September, in which a propoſal is to be made to call in the remaining part of the capital yet unpaid, that the company may be enabled to give an aid more effectually to the country.

Counſel were heard before the high court of juſticiary, at Edinburgh, July 26. on the plea of preſcription pleaded for Malcolm or Callum Macgrigor, *alias* John Grant [332.]; on which the court ordered informations to be given in. On adviſing theſe, Aug. 9. the Lords were unanimouſly of opinion, that the preſcription pleaded was a good defence, and therefore abſoilzied the pannel, and diſmiſſed him from the bar. Their Lordſhips delivered their opinions at great

length, which was the more neceſſary, becauſe no inſtance could be found in the records of the court, of ſuch a trial brought after the lapſe of twenty years, and this would be a precedent. They obſerved, that though there was no ſtatute declaring when crimes ſhould preſcribe, yet as great part of our criminal law was taken from that of the Romans, and as with them all crimes preſcribed in twenty years, the court could not follow a better rule in determining the preſent queſtion; more eſpecially as every other ſtate or kingdom which had adopted any part of the Roman law, had likewiſe allowed a preſcription of crimes. The danger to the ſubject, if no preſcription took place, was painted in ſtrong colours, and illuſtrated by ſuppoſed caſes that might happen; ſuch as a proſecutor's delaying bringing on a trial, till he knew that every one who could prove either the innocence of the perſon accuſed, or ſuch alleviating circumſtances as would have the effect of mitigating his ſentence if guilty, were dead, or gone out of the kingdom; for that there was a great difference between the proſecutor and accuſed perſon in that reſpect, the former having it in his power to bring on the trial when he pleaſed, whereas the latter had not that privilege; and if the proſecutor did not bring on the trial within twenty years, he had himſelf only to blame. Their Lordſhips, however, were unanimouſly of opinion, that had there been any form of trial brought againſt the pannel ſoon after the murder was committed, and ſentence of fugitation pronounced againſt him for not appearing, in that caſe no length of time would have been ſufficient to preſcribe the crime, becauſe the proſecutor, by taking this ordinary and well-known ſtep of the law, had done all that he was capable of doing; and the pannel, by abſconding, would have been the occaſion of the delay himſelf, which he could not afterwards be allowed to plead in his own favour. —— When Macgrigor had got to the ſtreet, a man, ſuppoſed to be a ſon of the deceaſed, gave him a ſevere blow with a cudgel, and ran off.

On the 28th of June came on before the high court of juſticiary the trial of John Brown and James Wilſon, indicted at the inſtance of the King's Advocate, for the murder of Adam Thomſon in Carnwath muir on the night of June 17. 1771, and afterwards robbing his houſe [xxxiii. 324.]. The libel was found relevant to infer the pains of law; but ſome exculpatory evidences not being come up, the court, on a motion by the counſel for the pannels, continued the diet, firſt till the 2d, and afterwards till the 12th of Auguſt. The proof was taken Aug. 12. The jury, all in one voice, found the pannels guilty, art and part, of the crimes libelled; and the court ſentenced them to be carried from the bar to the priſon, to be fed there on bread and water till the 15th of September, on that day to be hanged, till dead, in the Graſs-market of Edinburgh, and their bodies to be given to Dr Alexander Monro, profeſſor of anatomy in the univerſity, for diſſection.—William Robertſon, a travelling chapman, brought by Brown to prove an *alibi*, emitted ſo contradictory and inconſiſtent a depoſition, that the court committed him to priſon. —— P. S. Brown and Wilſon were executed according to their ſentence.

On the 26th of July came on before the ſame court, the trial of Thomas Gray, a Chelſea penſioner, late reſidenter in the village of Fiſher-row, indicted, at the inſtance of the King's Advocate, for the murder of James Niven, weaver in that village, on the night of Jan. 11. 1773. Mr James Boſwell, who appeared as counſel for the pannel, did not make any objections to the relevancy of the libel, as laid; but alledged, that the pannel was of ſuch weak intellects, as to be almoſt incapable of judging between right and wrong, eſpecially when he got drink, which was unhappily the caſe the night this melancholy affair happened; that on this account the pannel, as but too frequently happens with others in his unhappy ſituation, was made the diverſion of the young and unthinking, which had the effect of rendering him altogether furious; that this dangerous amuſement was carried ſo far the night the misfortune happened, that, after the poor man had ſhut himſelf up in his houſe, in order to get rid of further diſturbance from a mob which had aſſembled at the door, they got upon the roof, and, after breaking a hole in it, they threw down from it, and from the chimney, ſticks, ſtones, &c. upon which the pannel ruſhed out of his houſe with a knife in his hand, not knowing what he was about; that it could not, however, have been with a premeditated intention of murdering the deceaſed, as, if the pannel could be ſaid

to

to have an affection for one man more than another, it was for the unhappy ſufferer. Mr Boſwell did not inſiſt upon a proof of the pannel's inſanity, which, if proved, would have put a ſtop to the trial altogether, but conſented to its going on, as he did not doubt but the fact would come out as he had repreſented it, in the courſe of the evidence; which, if it did not entirely exculpate, he hoped would greatly alleviate the guilt of the pannel. The jury were then choſen; and the proof having been taken, the jury were incloſed, and next day returned their verdict, all in one voice finding the pannel guilty of the murder. On this verdict being read, Mr Boſwell objected to the pronouncing of ſentence, on account of the pannel's inſanity. The Lord Advocate anſwered, that the pannel was barred from making the objection now that the jury had returned their verdict; that it was the only defence pleaded for the pannel upon his trial; and that the proof had totally failed. This Mr Charles Hay admitted; but pleaded, that the pannel was really inſane, and that it was ſtill competent to plead that defence before ſentence. The court ſeemed to think the defence of inſanity ſtill pleadable, though it would have been done more properly before going to trial, becauſe a proof might then have been allowed; that any proof of inſanity previous to the trial could not be available, that having been unſucceſsfully attempted already; ſo that the only proof that could now with any propriety be allowed, was that of the pannel's being deprived of his judgement by the hand of God ſince he put himſelf upon his country. The cauſe having been reſumed Aug. 4. the Lord Advocate admitted, that inſanity was a good plea to ſtay judgement, ſo long as the pannel remained in theſe unhappy circumſtances; but pleaded, that if the pannel ſhould afterwards be reſtored to his reaſon, he ſhould be intitled to inſiſt for the court's pronouncing ſentence on the verdict returned. The pannel's counſel acquieſced. The court and the counſel all agreed, that it would be contrary to humanity, as well as to every idea which the legiſlature could have in making laws, to inflict the laſt puniſhment upon a perſon deprived of reaſon. —The further conſideration of the matter was put off till the 22d of November, when the pannel's ſtate of mind may be more fully known.

MARRIAGES.

June 30. At New York, Sir John Johnſon, ſon of Sir William Johnſon, to Miſs Polly Watts, daughter of the Hon. John Watts, Eſq; of his Majeſty's council.

Aug. 7. Arthur Vanſittart, Eſq; to the Hon. Miſs Hanger, ſiſter of Lord Colerain.

8. At Edinburgh, George Durant, Eſq; of Tong-Caſtle, in the county of Salop, member for Eveſham, to Miſs Maria Beauſoy of Lambeth, in the county of Surrey.

James Kennedy, Eſq; of Auchrefardle, to Miſs Jeſſy Orr, ſiſter of John Orr, Eſq; of Barrowfield.

The Hon. John Trevor, ſecond ſon of Lord Trevor, to Miſs Harriot Burton, only daughter of Dr Burton, Canon of Chriſt-church.

10. At Edinburgh, John Lamont, Eſq; of Lamont, to Miſs Helen Campbell, only daughter of Duncan Campbell, Eſq; of South-hall.

At Glaſgow, Thomas Donald, Eſq; of Gileſtone, to Miſs Jenny Dunlop, eldeſt daughter of Colin Dunlop, Eſq; of Carmyle.

19. At London, Lord Linton, ſon of the Earl of Traquair, to Miſs Ravenſcroft, coheireſs of John Ravenſcroft, Eſq; of Lincolnſhire.

21. At London, the Hon. Mr Byron, brother of Lord Byron, to Miſs Kennedy of Newman-ſtreet.

23. At Auchinbowie, William Caddell junior of Banton, Eſq; to Miſs Inglis of Auchindinnie.

24. At Noreham, Alexander Robertſon of Prendeguiſt, Eſq; (partner in the houſe of Meſſ. Robertſon, and Son, merchants in Eyemouth and Berwick) to Miſs Lambe of Noreham.

At Kirkcudbright, Mr John Gilleſpie, miniſter of Kells, to Lady Bograw, a young widow lady.

BIRTHS.

July 27. At Naples, the Queen of the Two Sicilies, delivered of a princeſs. She was chriſtened by the names of Louiſa-Maria-Amelia-Thereſa-Anne-Jeanne-Gaetane-Antoniette-Caroline.

Aug. 14. At Alloa-houſe, Mrs Erſkine of Mar, of a ſon.

14. At Kenſington, the lady of Major-General Sir William Draper, K. B. of a daughter.

16. At Shellingford, Berks, the lady of Lord Viſcount Aſhbrook, of a daughter.

19. At Middletown park, Oxfordſhire, the Counteſs of Jerſey, of a ſon.

21. At Edinburgh, the Counteſs of Northeſk, of a ſon.

30. At Dun, Mrs Erſkine younger of Dun, of a ſon and heir.

30. At

30. At Marble Hill, near Richmond, the Counteſs of Buckinghamſhire, of a ſon and heir. Her Ladyſhip has five daughters living, but never had a ſon before.

DEATHS.

June 22. At Weathersfield in Connecticut, in North America, the noted Eliſabeth Canning, whoſe caſe made a great noiſe in England about twenty years ago, when ſhe was arraigned for wilful and corrupt perjury: her trial laſted ſeven days, and ſhe was found guilty; and though recommended to mercy, at the inſtigation of that excellent citizen, Sir John Barnard, and that her ſentence might be only ſix months impriſonment, ſhe was tranſported at the requeſt of her friends, in Auguſt 1754, and has lived ever ſince in New England. [xvi. 252.]

July 15. In his paſſage from India, Alexander Macdowall, ſon of William Macdowall, Eſq; of Caſtleſemple.

At Rumſey, Hants, aged 108, Mr James Cordelon, a French refugee.

24. At Portſmouth, Capt. Charles Davenant, town-major of that place.

27. At Lambeth, Mr John Driekley, aged 104.

28. At Hurworth, Yorkſhire, aged 101, Mr Thomas Garbut.

28. At Richmond, Sir Robert Price, Bt. His fortune, which was conſiderable, he has left to ſeven old bachelors, who are in indigent circumſtances.

29. At London, Lady Delamer, relict of Lord Delamer.

29. At her houſe in Shoreditch, London, in the 85th year of her age, Amelia Kelly, who had acquired near 1000l which was found in ready caſh, by ſelling oranges and lemons, and letting out two-penny lodgings. She has left the whole of it to a young fellow, porter to a cheeſemonger in London.

Aug. 3. At the houſe of Mr John Young, writer in Edinburgh, in the 87th year of her age, Anne Hedderdick. She was a great-great-grandmother in her 80th year. By her only child, Eliſabeth Marſhall, married to Robert Blair of Ormiſton, ſhe had ten grandchildren, eighteen great grandchildren, and nine great-great-grand children. Reckoning from her grandfather, whom ſhe very well remembered to have ſeen, ſhe lived to ſee ſeven generations.

8. At London, Francis Reynolds, Eſq; member for Lancaſter, clerk of the crown in the county Palatine, father of Lord Ducie, and provoſt-marſhal of Barbadoes.

9. At London, aged 81, Mrs Anne Horthingby, for thirty-eight years the widow of Mr Horthingby, a native of Switzerland; ſince whoſe death ſhe lived in a mean apartment, ſcarcely allowing herſelf the common neceſſaries of life, clothed with rags, and almoſt eat up with vermin. On ſearching her room after her deceaſe, which ſhe had permitted no perſon to enter for the laſt nine years of her life, there were found in it bank notes and caſh to the amount of 4000 l.

At the ſeat of Lord Villers, in the county of Waterford, Ireland, of a fever, Richard Barry, Earl of Barrymore, a captain in the 9th regiment of dragoons. His Lordſhip was born in October 1745, ſucceeded his father, James, the 5th Earl, in December 1751, and Dec. 23. 1766, married Lady Amelia Stanhope, third daughter of William Earl Harrington.

At St Omer's, Archibald Frafier, the ſuperior of the college.

9. At London, Thomas Calderwood of Polton, Eſq;

9. At her brother's houſe, Dunkeld, after a long illneſs, the Hon. Miſs Charlotte Murray, youngeſt ſiſter of the Duke of Athol. [xiii. 453.]

At Eaſt Town, in the pariſh of Staple-Aſhton, Wilts, Aſſena Newman, a women, who in the ſpace of two years had been tapped forty times for the dropſy, and full ſix gallons of water taken from her each time. But this diſorder did not occaſion her death, as ſhe was remarkably ſtout during the courſe of theſe operations, but her imprudently taking large quantities of rhubarb.

11 At Jedburgh, Thomas Rutherford of Samieſton, Eſq; M. D.

11. At his ſeat in Glamorganſhire, Philip ap Morris, Eſq; His death was occaſioned by the careleſſneſs of his ſervant, who ſerved up ſome hemlock, inſtead of parſley, which he eat in ſauce for ſupper to a boiled chicken.

12. Near Lewes in Suſſex, the Rev. Mr Wenham of Hamſey. He diſtributed among the poor of that pariſh thirty three-penny-loaves every Sunday throughout the year, and paid for the ſchooling of all their children, amounting to between thirty and forty.

12. At Stanton, in Cumberland, one Mary Smith, in the 104th year of her age. She was ſpinning at her wheel within two hours of her death.

13. At his ſeat in the county of Meath, Ireland, Lord Dunboyne.

14. At Edinburgh, Miſs Jeannie M'Ghie, daughter of Robert M'Ghie, Eſq; late of Greenſide.

14. Alexander Wilſon, Eſq; of Glanderſtoun, near Glaſgow

15. At Perth, Capt. Thomas Heathcote, of the royal artillery.

16. At St Edmund's Bury, of the gout in his ſtomach, the Hon. Felton Hervey, Eſq; uncle of the Earl of Briſtol, who repreſented that borough in a former parliament.

17. At

17. At Perth, George Stewart of Kincarrochie, Esq;

17. At Briſtol, the lady of Col. Callander.

20. At Barns, Mrs Anne Veitch, relict of James Burnet of Barns.

21. At Bidney in Norfolk, the Hon. Mrs Taſhburgh, daughter of Lord Viſcount Gage.

21. At Edinburgh, Mr Hugh Hamilton, merchant in that city.

21. At Cambridge, Mrs Catharine Law, daughter of the Biſhop of Carliſle.

21. At London, John Anderſon, Esq; a Scots factor.

At Loo, the Hon. Thomas Chambers Cecil, Esq; brother to the Earl of Exeter.

At York, on his way to London, Dr Samuel Grant, profeſſor of phyſic in the univerſity of Glaſgow.

22. At Chapeldonan, near Girvan, James Chalmers, Esq; of Kildonan.

22. At his ſeat at Hagley-Park, Worceſterſhire, George Lyttelton, Lord Lyttelton, F. R. S. His Lordſhip was born Jan. 17. 1708-9. In 1742, he married Lucy, daughter of Hugh Forteſcue, of Filleigh in Devonſhire, Esq; by whom he had iſſue, one ſon, Thomas, (who now ſucceeds him), and a daughter, Lucy. Their mother dying in 1746-7, he married, in 1749, Eliſabeth, daughter of Field-Marſhal Sir Robert Rich; by whom he had no iſſue. —— This Noble Lord was much diſtinguiſhed for his patronage of men of merit. The following is an inſtance of it. When Mr Thomſon, by the death of his patron Lord Talbot, loſt the office of ſecretary of briefs; Lord Lyttelton procured for him, unſolicited, the ſurveyor-generalſhip of the Leeward iſlands; a place requiring little attendance, and equal to all his wants. Nor did his Lordſhip's care of this great poet's fame ceaſe with his life: he cheerfully accepted of being one of his teſtamentary executors; and, by his intereſt, the orphan play of Coriolanus was brought on the ſtage to the beſt advantage. To this play his Lordſhip was ſo obliging as to write the prologue, in which the following lines on Mr Thomſon's death, may, with great juſtice, be applied to himſelf.

For his chaſte Muſe employ'd her heav'n-taught lyre
None but the nobleſt paſſions to inſpire;
Not one immoral, one corrupted thought,
One line which dying he could wiſh to blot.

23. The Hon. Thomas Pelham, fourth ſon of Lord Pelham.

27. At Newbigging, Capt. Peter Cowe of the navy.

28. At Langton-houſe, David Gavin, Esq; of Langton.

28. At Tain, in Roſsſhire, aged 103, Mrs Mary Duff, ſpouſe of a reſpectable burgher in that place. She retained her ſenſes to the laſt.

28. At the Hague, in the 33d year of his age, the Hon. Francis Fagel, Greffier or Secretary to the States-General.

28. At Berlin, in the 12th year of her age, the eldeſt daughter of Prince Ferdinand of Pruſſia.

31. At Glaſgow, Mr George Muirhead, profeſſor of humanity in that univerſity.

At St Omer, aged 91, Lady Annabella Stuart, a relation of the late royal family.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleaſed,

to nominate Robert Gunning, Esq; his Majeſty's envoy-extraordinary and miniſter-plenipotentiary at the court of Peterſburg, to be a Knight-companion of the Moſt Honourable order of the Bath. The Empreſs of Ruſſia repreſented his Majeſty on the occaſion, and with great ſolemnity performed the ceremony of knighting, and inveſting him with the enſigns of the order, at Peterſburg, July 9. being the feſtival of her Majeſty's acceſſion.

Aug. 3. to appoint William Blair, George Whitmore, John Kenrick, James Bindley, and William Baillie, Esqs, to be his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for managing the duties on Stampt Vellum, Parchment, and Paper, &c. and John Brettell, Esq; to be Secretary or Chief Clerk to the ſaid Commiſſioners.

18. to inveſt the Earl of Northington with the enſigns of the Moſt Ancient and Moſt Noble order of the Thiſtle. The ceremony was performed this day at St James's, in his Majeſty's cloſet, ſoon after the levee, ſeveral of the great officers of the court being preſent.

Sir William Lynch, K. B. was ſworn of the Privy Council, Aug. 4. and took his ſeat at the board.

War-office, Aug. 5. 1773.

King's reg. of dragoon-guards: Lieut. John Prince is appointed to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Robert Lukyn; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Corn. John Prince to be Lieutenant, vice John Prince; by purchaſe.

Inniſkilling reg. of dragoons: Maj. Lord Robert Ker to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice John Whitmore; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Capt. John Robins to be Major, vice Lord Robert Ker; by purchaſe.

1ſt reg. of foot-guards: Enſ. Thomas Colins to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Wentworth; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Enſ. William Colquhoun, of the 36th reg. of foot, to be Enſign, vice Thomas Colins; by purchaſe.

3d reg. of foot-guards: Lt-Col. Thomas More Molineaux to be Second Major, vice George Taſh; by purchaſe.

Ditto:

Ditto: Capt. Sir Philip Hale, Bt to be Captain of a company, vice Thomas More Molineaux; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Enſ. Thomas Swanton to be Lieutenant, vice Sir Philip Hale; by purchaſe.

Ditto: William Stead, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Thomas Swanton; by purchaſe.

1ſt batt. of the royal reg. of foot: Lieut. Oliver Nicols to be Captain, vice Poyntz Stewart; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Enſ. Edward Baillie to be Lieutenant, vice Oliver Nicols; by purchaſe

Ditto: David Anſtruther, Gent to be Enſign, vice Edward Baillie; by purchaſe.

Queen's reg. of foot: Capt. William Gray to be Captain, vice James Barker, preferred; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Lieut. Bernard Shaw to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice William Gray; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Enſ. Robert Hodſon to be Lieutenant, vice Barnard Shaw; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Robert Saltonſtall, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Robert Hodſon; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Enſ. Robert Baillie to be Lieutenant, vice John Blayney Campbell, caſhiered.

Ditto: ——— Chetwynd, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Robert Baillie.

6th reg. of foot: William Bray, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Alexander Abernethy, deceaſed.

14th reg. of foot: Thomas Appelford Wools, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Henry Medley Kilvington; by purchaſe.

18th reg. of foot: Horace Churchill, Gent. to be Enſign, vice ——— Wilcox, deceaſed.

30th reg. of foot: James Gould, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Alexander Montgomery, deceaſed.

31ſt reg. of foot: Lieut. Charles Green to be Adjutant, vice Henry Pilot who reſigns.

36th reg. of foot: Capt. Marlbourgh Parſons Stirling (of the 50th regiment of foot) to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Edward Tyng, who exchanges.

Ditto: Archibald Campbell, Gent. to be Enſign, vice William Colquhoun, preferred; by purchaſe.

39th reg. of foot: Enſ. Rowland Edwards to be Lieutenant, vice Edward Norcot Fowke, caſhiered.

Ditto: George Nugent, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Rowland Edwards.

41ſt reg. of foot, or Invalids: Maj. Francis Drake, from halfpay, to be Captain, vice Charles D'Avenant, deceaſed.

50th reg. of foot: Capt. Edward Tyng (of the 36th regiment of foot) to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Marlborough Parſons Stirling, who exchanges.

Ditto: Rowney Noel, (Clerk) to be Chaplain, vice William Triſley, deceaſed.

58th reg. of foot: Lt-Col. Robert Clayton Bayley to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice John Burgoyne, removed to the 14th regiment of dragoons.

Ditto: Capt. George Gledſtanes to be Major, vice Robert Clayton Bayley.

Ditto: Capt. William M'Myne to be Captain, vice George Gledſtanes.

Ditto: Lieut. James Webber to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice William M'Myne.

Ditto: Enſ. Hamilton Maxwell to be Lieutenant, vice James Webber.

Ditto: —— Forreſt, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Hamilton Maxwell.

67th reg of foot: Enſ. Thomas Sharpe to be Lieutenant, vice Joſeph Collins, preferred.

Ditto: James Creagh, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Thomas Sharpe.

Ditto: Capt. Thomas Barker to be Captain, vice Edward Goodenough, preferred; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Lieut. James Neſbitt to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Thomas Barker; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Enſ. William Luckett to be Lieutenant, vice James Neſbitt; by purchaſe.

68th reg. of foot: James Bigſby, Gent to be Enſign, vice Ronald Mackenzie, preferred; by purchaſe.

69th reg. of foot: Lieut. Daniel Houghton to be Captain, vice John Bromhead; by purchaſe.

[*The reſt of theſe preferments in our next.*]

The Edinburgh bill of burials for Auguſt 1773.

Within the city	Males 24	55	98.	Incr. 25.
	Fem. 31			
In the Weſt-kirk-yard	Males 20	43		
	Fem. 23			

Age.			N°	Diſeaſes.	N°
Under		2	40	Aged ——	10
Between	2	& 5	13	Bowelhive ——	1
	5	& 10	6	Chincough ——	4
	10	& 20	4	Childbed ——	2
	20	& 30	7	Conſumption —	20
	30	& 40	5	Cramp in ſtomach	1
	40	& 50	4	Fever ——	16
	50	& 60	6	Killed by a fall —	2
	60	& 70	3	Meaſles ——	10
	70	& 80	4	Small pox ——	19
	80	& 90	6	Stillborn ——	2
	90	& 100	0	Suddenly ——	2
				Teething ——	8

Edinburgh, Sept. 17. 1773. Oat-meal, 1s. 1d. Bear-meal, 8d. 2f. Peaſe-meal, 9d

Prices of grain at Haddington, Sept. 11. 1773.

	Beſt.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	23 s. 0 d.	22 s. 6 d.	20 s. 6 d.
Bear,	22 s. 6 d.	21 s. 9 d.	20 s. 0 d.
Oats,	16 s. 8 d.	16 s. 0 d.	15 s. 6 d.
Peaſe,	17 s. 6 d.	17 s. 0 d.	16 s. 4 d.